

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK, U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. III

NEW YORK, JUNE 6, 1917

No. 39

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New York, N. Y.

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Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office
at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico	\$4.00 a Year
To Canada	4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries	5.00 a Year

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 Park Place, New York
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

TRINITROTOLUOL

By Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse

With the fall of Liege in 1914 the world at large became acquainted with a new and powerful military explosive and its cabalistic symbol, T. N. T., acquired a horrifying and world-wide significance almost over night.

Although then new to the world at large, T. N. T. was in reality known as early as 1863, but as a mere laboratory product: its explosive properties were not recognized nor utilized until about 1880, but no particular attention was given to it as an explosive until about 1891, when factory methods for making it and suggestions for its wider use in the explosives field, military and otherwise, were published in Germany. It is described for explosives purposes in English text-books as early as 1896; Spain and France, prior to 1909, had introduced it into their military services and German manufacturers had long before that been engaged in introducing it into the military services of other countries.

This material, T. N. T., is neither difficult nor dangerous to make; it is transported with greater safety than almost any other high explosive. When compressed under 30,000 to 40,000 pounds per square inch it can be worked and cut into suitable forms; loose, it is a white solid half again as heavy as water, melts well below the boiling point of water and can then be filled into shells without danger from fumes or corrosion of the metal. It is slightly less powerful than picric acid, and while the latter frequently pulverizes a shell T. N. T. generally bursts the shell into fragments large enough to have a destructive effect. Like picric acid, it is explosive by means of a fulminate and does not, if pure or in proper form, explode of itself.

In treating toluol a water-white liquid (a "chemical cousin" of benzol) with nitric acid three general classes of compounds are obtained: Trinitrotoluol (T. N. T.), dinitrotoluol and mononitrotoluol. The last two are used in making dyes; trinitrotoluol is made by treating dinitrotoluol or mononitrotoluol with more nitric acid. Of the mononitrotoluol the dye maker uses two different kinds, designated as ortho and para mononitrotoluol, respectively. In making the ortho variety it is always accompanied by more or less of the para variety, and the reverse is also true. At about the end of the nineties the situation was that more para was necessarily made than the world's dye market could consume and more ortho could be used for dyes if it could be had without making more para, or if a new outlet for para could be found. At that time the German dye makers were burdened with not less than 15,000 long tons of para for which they were unable to find any use. This para costs about \$180 per long ton to make, and this surplus meant about \$2,700,000 of idle money. Worse than that, this was irresistibly growing at an alarming rate. Until about 1904 the German dye makers were most energetically, almost frantically, endeavoring to find new outlets for this para in the dye business, but without any real success. Then this feverish activity stopped short, ominously so. Liege in 1914 gave the answer! These 15,000 tons of para and all surplus that was

since made found their way into T. N. T. More than that, since 1904 or thereabouts the Germans have actually developed methods that gave much more para for a given weight of ortho than the older methods; they wanted this extra para for explosives.

That Germans have developed T. N. T. as an explosive rather than picric acid is a logical outcome of industrial conditions in Germany. Germany has never been so well placed as France, Belgium or Great Britain for large supplies of carbolic acid from which picric acid is generally made; as regards toluol, Germany has for years been better placed than these other countries; with this excess burden of para nitrotoluol on her dye makers' hands Germany seems to have taken the line of least resistance and made the most of her situation. Clearly, the German dyemakers were actually driven into the explosives field, and seemingly they did not enter it as a result of any long-headed foresight on their part or on the part of their government. It took them thirty-seven years to get into the explosives field after the material for T. N. T. was accessible to them and to their government.

In any event, the world has been taught a striking, if horrifying, object lesson to what extent a domestic coal-tar dye business can aid national defense, even if through a flukish combination of circumstances, and this is certainly good ground for the thought that by intelligently and systematically exploiting the dye field further an important national aid in the line of explosives, medicinal remedies, disinfectants and the like can be developed.

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

By Ellwood Hendrick

Aside from alcohol's bad qualities it has others that are so useful that the problem to avoid serious injury in dealing with it baffles the minds of the wisest. Like water, sulphuric acid and soda, it is of vast chemical importance. Just now immense quantities of it are needed. Modern warfare cannot be carried on without it because it is required to make munitions. No other chemical body will take its place in a great number of reactions and processes. Its chemical structure happens to be just that which is needed as the starting point, time and again. It must be had to produce ether for anesthesia in surgical operations. It is also used to produce chloroform for the same purpose. It is required to make iodoform and an immense list of medical extracts and tinctures. We must have alcohol from somewhere to make these things—and we cannot import it.

Industrially considered, it serves two main purposes: as a solvent and as a raw material. Before the denatured alcohol bill was passed in 1906, wood or methyl alcohol was frequently used in the place of it as a solvent, but this is much more volatile than grain or ethyl alcohol, and in the commercial form it is a nasty poison, often producing blindness, and sometimes death. It fails utterly as a substitute for grain alcohol in the majority of cases. Let us recall a few things that need alcohol in the making: there are celluloid, xylonite, collodion (for artificial skin), laquers, varnishes, artificial silk, artificial leather, inks, oilcloth, photographic materials, including the whole domain of photography and not forgetting moving pictures, varnishes and stains, coal-tar dyes, dyeing, hats, electrical apparatus, pianos, organs and musical instruments and everything else that needs varnish, boots and shoes, lead pencils, rattan goods, incandescent mantles, gold leaf signs, bookbinding, clock and watch making, for cleaning and disinfecting—and we haven't begun to indicate the scope

of it in what we have mentioned. There are many, many more. Some things we would willingly forego, as, for instance, derby hats, but we should dislike to revert to the original coonskin, and yet that would be about the only kind left if we were to resolve upon hats without alcohol.

Alcohol is produced by the breaking down of a class of bodies known as carbohydrates, which includes sugars, starch, gums and cellulose. It is said to be produced in the human system as one of the intermediate products of metabolism, and to be found in minute traces in the blood whether we drink it or not. The presence of alcohol, however, does not appear to indicate the need of constant doses of it; in fact, the body seems to be able to take very good care of itself and produce all the alcohol it needs without the aid of doses at all. It can be made from bodies that contain the higher carbohydrates, such as grains, potatoes and even sawdust. When grain is used for the purpose it is not wholly lost; the major portion of the proteins are fed to cattle and thus a part is saved. This argument is in great favor among distillers, but it stands to reason that it does not give us back the needed grain. On the other hand, it would be very hazardous to forbid absolutely the manufacture of alcohol from grain of any sort, because the availability of sugar supply is an uncertain factor.

There are many sincere men and women urging the utter abolition of the production of alcohol to avoid the misery and curse of drunkenness. Following in their footsteps and meek as Moses come German propagandists, secretly urging the same thing with a view to putting a crimp in the growing dyestuff industry and chemical industry of this country that must have alcohol to make their products.

UNCLE SAM DOING A GOOD BUSINESS

United States exports for the year ending with April exceeded six billion dollars for the first time in the history of the country. The statement that it would take an expert counter of coin 102 years to count a billion dollars, recently made at the National City Bank, gives only a faint idea of what six billions of foreign trade means. Another illustration by the same authority is that one billion silver dollars, placed end to end, would stretch around the world.

Included in the exports for the month of April last were: Alcohol, valued at \$736,000; drugs and chemicals, \$10,848,000; acids, \$3,135,000; explosives, \$39,221,000; glass bottles and vials, \$82,000; paraffin, \$1,283,000. It is estimated that the expert coin counter above referred to would be a month counting one million silver dollars at the rate of 4,000 an hour. It would take almost a year to count the \$10,000,000 receipts from drugs and chemicals alone, if the payments were made in silver dollars.

SUIT OVER "ASPIRIN" TRADE MARK

Suit has been begun in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by The Bayer Company, Inc., against the United Drug Company for infringement of the trade mark "Aspirin." Early this year The Bayer Company warned the trade that while the patent on acetyl salicylic acid had expired on February 27, 1917, the trade mark "Aspirin" remained the exclusive property of The Bayer Company, Inc. The warning stated that the company would prosecute any violations of its trade mark rights.

The Bayer Company recited the granting of the patent and its expiration and the registration of the trade mark "Aspirin" on May 2, 1899, and then referred to the opinion of Livingston Gifford, of Gifford & Bull, New York, to the effect that the right of The Bayer Company to

the exclusive use of the trade mark "Aspirin" did not expire with the Hoffman patent.

Shortly prior to the expiration of the Hoffman patent Lehn and Fink notified The Bayer Company that counsel had advised them that owing to the expiration of the patent the public became entitled not only to the free use of the Hoffman process, but to the mark "Aspirin," on the ground that "the name Aspirin had become generic within the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in Singer Manufacturing Company v. June Manufacturing Company."

Several concerns manufacturing drugs began the manufacture of acetyl salicylic acid in accordance with the Hoffman formula, but all of these manufacturers, with the exception of four, accepted the reasoning of the counsel for The Bayer Company and respected the rights of The Bayer Company in the trade mark "Aspirin," and labelled their packages "Acetyl Salicylic Acid." The four concerns mentioned include Lehn and Fink, New York, and The United Drug Company, Boston, Mass.

The United Drug Company accepted service through its New York attorneys, and it is required to file answer to the suit on or before the 19th day of June.

The United Drug Company filed a petition for cancellation of the "Aspirin" registration. The attorneys for The Bayer Company, however, filed a motion to dismiss the petition, and in this motion presented six grounds for the dismissal of the petition. At the request of the attorneys for The United Drug Company the motion to dismiss has been deferred for the present, and in all probability the proceedings for cancellation of the registration will be held in abatement pending the outcome of the suit.

WOULD ALLOW GOVERNMENT TO MAKE DRUGS (*Special Correspondence.*)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5—Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio has introduced a bill (S. 2363) into the Senate authorizing the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy to manufacture for the use of the army, navy or the people of the United States any drug, medicine, or other remedy or device which is protected by a patent or patents, trade-mark or trade-marks, and which can not be procured at a reasonable price within the United States.

The bill has been introduced for the purpose of preventing drug manufacturers or others from taking advantage of the present necessity for such goods by the Government to raise the prices to such an extent as to permit their making great profits, and if enacted will effectually prevent the quoting of extortionate prices on Government contracts.

The owner of the patent or trade-mark under which such goods are now manufactured, will not be prevented from securing adequate compensation for the use of his formula or method, although he will be unable to enjoin or otherwise keep the Government from the use thereof should the compensation, in his opinion, for any reason be inadequate.

NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.'S NEW PRICES.

The New Jersey Zinc Company has announced to the trade a revision in prices on its Florence brands, French process, zinc oxide, and on Horse Head and Leaded grades of zinc oxide, which are effective immediately and subject to change without notice. Following prices are based upon shipment in barrels and are free on board shipping point with actual freight (not exceeding thirty cents per hundred pounds) allowed on carload shipments. In order that allotments may be made and contracts written buyers are requested to send in orders not later than June 9, 1917, concerning requirements during the last six months of this year, involving grades of zinc oxide, and for their own use covering white, green and red seal zinc oxide for delivery over the third quarter of this year. Carload quotations are 16c for white, 15½c for green and 15c a pound for red seal, while for less than carloads 1½c higher is quoted.

The United Drug Co. of Boston has subscribed for \$400,000 of the Liberty Loan. Of the total \$300,000 was taken by the officers and employees of the New England factories and \$100,000 by the New York office of the L. K. Liggett Co.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARK RIGHTS TO BE PRESERVED TO ENEMY ALIENS

Provisions of Proposed Trading With the Enemy Act Now Before Congress—Alien Custodian for Prop- erty of Enemy Aliens—New Patent Regulations.

Under the provisions of the proposed act to regulate trading with the enemy anyone may apply to the Federal Trade Commission for permission to operate a patent owned by an enemy alien. The Commission is empowered to grant licenses for such operation under rules to be drawn up by itself. On the other hand, patents and trade mark rights are preserved to enemy aliens, as it is understood that Germany is still adhering to this policy.

President Wilson has already issued a proclamation permitting the payment by citizens of the United States of taxes, annuities and fees under the laws of the German Empire to keep alive patents granted to citizens of other countries.

The bill now before Congress contains numerous provisions regulating these payments of fees, filing of applications for patents by American citizens abroad and by enemies in this country, and the granting of licenses and bringing of suits under enemy-owned patents.

The trading with the enemy act was introduced by Representative Adamson and referred back to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It contains the following definitions of the word "enemy":

"(a) Any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of any nation with which the United States is at war, or incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within that territory.

"(b) The Government of any nation with which the United States is at war, or any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or any officer, official, agent or agency thereof.

"(c) Such other individuals, or bodies of individuals, as may be natives, citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President, if he shall find the safety of the United States, or the successful prosecution of the war, shall so require, may by proclamation include within the term 'enemy'."

Unnaturalized Germans resident within the United States do not come under the act until subsection (c) is proclaimed by the President. This is the system which was followed in Britain after the outbreak of the war up to about a year ago. But now nationality is the test of enemy status in Britain, as it is in France and Germany.

What the Adamson Trading with the Enemy Act really does is to codify the existing common law on the subject. The bulk of the law is not new. It starts off by forbidding all commercial intercourse with the enemy, which is simply the common law. It provides for change of name under certain specified conditions and it permits the President to suspend the act in favor of any particular person. A custodian of alien property is appointed, which is a new provision. To the alien custodian are to be reported all bonds, shares, etc., belonging to aliens, and the custodian is further authorized to receive all moneys legally payable to enemy aliens by American citizens.

MAY RELEASE GOODS AT ROTTERDAM

(*Special Correspondence.*)

WASHINGTON D. C., June 5—Thousands of dollars' worth of drugs, chemicals and dyes now held at Rotterdam because of the British embargo, may reach this country within a short time. The British authorities have agreed to reinstate all permits issued under the British Order in Council that had lapsed through inability of the importers to move their goods from the docks at Rotterdam.

In addition to the reinstatement of the permits which American importers were unable to utilize, it is said that the British foreign office is giving favorable consideration to the question of the release of those goods which are of enemy origin, actually bought and paid for at the time application was made to the British Embassy at Washington for their unmolested passage but for which no permits had been issued.

VEGETABLE DYE MAKER PROTESTS ARMY BAN ON NATURAL DYES FOR KHAKI

C. R. Delaney Asks Why Quartermaster at Philadelphia Discriminates in Favor of Coal-Tar Dyes—Points to Use of Quercitron and Flavine by Germans and Swiss.

C. R. Delaney, of J. S. Young & Co., manufacturers of vegetable dyes at Hanover, Pa., has made a protest against the discrimination in favor of coal-tar dyes by the depot quartermaster at Philadelphia.

The United States army, according to Mr. Delaney, has put a ban on the use of vegetable dyes for khaki. "We have recently been in correspondence with the War Department," he says, "asking whether our materials could be specified for the dyeing of khaki cloth, and we are informed by the office of the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, 'We require the use of coal tar dyes instead of vegetable dyes.' We wonder why the discrimination is practical against the manufacturers of vegetable dyes."

Even in the face of German competition, say the vegetable dye makers, the industry in this country was steadily growing when the war began. The bottom of the decline was reached about 1907, and since that time there has been a steady growth. The manufacturers say there is plenty of legitimate demand for vegetable colors in many lines, even when synthetic colors are freely obtainable, and they seem to feel that even Government agencies have been stressing the growth of synthetic dye plants while ignoring the development of vegetable extract works.

Mr. Delaney has taken up the specific matter of khaki dyes in regard to army uniforms. Recently several American coal tar color firms have perfected their khaki dyes, and in some instances such dyes have been approved by the army depots.

"While it is possible that our American manufacturers of coal tar dyes have not been able to imitate the German in respect to artificial khaki colors," says Mr. Delaney, "nevertheless there are millions of yards of khaki cloth dyed with natural colors, both mineral and vegetable, that have never seen the inside of a coal tar color works."

Mr. Delaney, whose company turns out about 3,000,000 pounds of vegetable extracts per month, calls attention to the fact that quercitron bark extract, which is the base color for dyeing khaki by the vegetable process, is manufactured in this country on a scale which makes coal tar color production look small in some respects. Flavine, made from black oak, is said to be more powerful than some of the synthetic dyes, and before the war German and Swiss makers of fast yellows, according to Mr. Delaney, bought 60 per cent of the output.

MEETING OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

The tenth annual meeting of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, will be held at the St. Charles Hotel, Atlantic City, on June 11. In a letter to the members B. L. Maltbie, president of the association says:

"For nearly three years business has been unsettled as never before, but now that the United States has entered the war the situation has become critical. With 'shortages to the right of us, advances to the left of us, taxes in front of us,' where will we land? We must sustain our country; at the same time we must protect our great industry; let us assemble with the thought in mind that we must pull together."

"While the war situation is paramount we must not forget that the war will be over some time, hence the important committee reports should receive their usual consideration. We have already called attention in previous bulletins to the purpose to continue the discussion of some of the reports presented last year. Because of the tense war situation it may be necessary to prolong the sessions, but we hope, by keeping on the job all the time, we can complete our programme on Wednesday evening and go home feeling that the situation has materially cleared and that we are not going to the dogs after all."

The tentative programme follows: Monday, June 11—Meeting of board of directors; called to order by president; reception of fraternal delegates; address by president; minutes of last meeting; report of secretary; report of treasurer; reports of delegates to Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., National Drug Trades Conference, American Drug Manufacturers' Association; dinner at St. Charles Hotel; report of committee on costs and overheads.

Tuesday, June 12—Report of committee on membership, report of committee on legislation; report of committee on Grievances; luncheon at St. Charles Hotel; report of committee on prior right names; report of committee on office efficiency; report of committee on laboratory efficiency; dinner at St. Charles Hotel; report of committee on workmen's compensation; report of memorial committee; report of committee on revision and discontinuance of non-scientific formulae.

RECRUITING IN THE DRUG TRADE

"Volunteer, don't be a conscript! Conscripts have no choice! Volunteers can choose. Which do you want to be?" These are the slogans of the new recruiting campaign of the National Guard. The drug and chemical trade must furnish 150 men. The drug trade recruiting station is on the corner of Fulton and Gold streets and they have a fine proposition to offer the man who is of conscript age or any one who wishes to be of service to his country.

If you are in the drug and chemical trade or if you are a pharmacist you may join this branch of the National Guard and go to Europe in the Hospital Corps. A private will receive \$15 a month and a pharmacist from \$24 to \$75 a month, according to his standing in the examinations. He may rank as a corporal or a Lieutenant. The pay is 20 per cent higher outside of the United States. The physical examination is the same as in all other branches of the service.

The men who join this branch of the National Guard will not have to fight. They will do their "bit" by working in the hospitals, giving first aid on the first line of defense, and gathering in the wounded on the firing line.

The Governor's recruiting committee for the New York Drug Trade, which has the direction of the recruiting station, comprises William J. Schieffelin, 172 William street; Clarence O. Bigelow, 106 Sixth avenue; Caswell A. Mayo, 66 West Broadway, and Samuel W. Fairchild, Washington and Laight streets.

The recruiting station is in charge of Sergeant John Duffy and Corporal Harry Alexander and they have succeeded in recruiting from the Drug and Chemical Trade in two days the following graduate pharmacists: Osias Sternberg, Leo Laquattro, Solomon Weinstein, Maurice Chavien, Otto Bertoni, Geo. C. Porter, John Miklin, James A. Garner and Barnard Hughes besides a number of men who are in the trade but not pharmacists.

A good example has been set by the Marden, Orth & Hastings Company, Inc. The following men have enlisted from this company: Robert D. Jordan, assistant manager, oil and grease department, Officers Reserve Corps, Field Artillery; T. J. Kenny, assistant credit manager, Officers Reserve Corps, Field Artillery; R. C. Pye, accounting department, Seventh Regiment, N. Y.; E. I. Fitzhugh, billing department, Officers Training Corps, Cavalry; C. J. Sisto, billing department, Home Guard; G. E. Phelan, traffic department, First Field Signal Corps; J. J. Boyle, accounting department, Naval Reserve; J. B. Lyman, accounting department, Naval Reserve; J. McGuire, contract department, Fourth Regiment, N. J.; W. E. Dervin, messenger boy, U. S. Navy.

A recruiting office for the United States Army will be opened this week at 100 William street.

DR. JULIUS O. SCHLOTTERBECK DEAD

Dr. Julius O. Schlotterbeck, dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of Michigan died at Ann Arbor, Mich., on June 1 of stomach trouble. He was widely known as a scientist, and had repeatedly served as an expert after the enactment of the Food and Drugs law in 1906. After working for several years in drug stores in Ann Arbor and Pittsburgh, Pa., he entered the University, graduating from the College of Pharmacy as a Ph.C. in 1887, and receiving his B.S. degree in chemistry in 1891, serving in the meantime as instructor in pharmacognosy and materia medica.

In 1895 he was granted a leave of absence to study in Germany and Switzerland, where he specialized in pharmacognosy, taking the work as a major study in the University of Berne, under Prof. Tschirch, being granted for his researches in the history of several official seeds the degree of Ph.D. with the grade of "summa cum laude." On the death of the late Dr. Albert B. Prescott in 1905, he was elected dean of the College of Pharmacy, a position he continued to hold until his death, except that in 1912 he was granted by the Board of Regents of the University a year's leave of absence to establish a drug and food laboratory for the J. Hungerford Smith Co. of Rochester, N. Y. He was 51 years of age.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

The United States Government has purchased over 5,000,000 ounces of silver for coinage in the past two months.

The total production of sugar in Cuba this year is estimated at 2,500,000 tons, which is about 10 per cent less than the output in 1915-16.

The Texas Chemical Company of Houston, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by George F. Howard, E. W. Townes and others.

Maurice Fox, who recently returned from Guadeloupe, reports that the crop of whole vanilla beans on the island is estimated to be fully one-third short compared with last season's output.

The Grasselli Chemical Company has declared an extra dividend of 3½ per cent on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred and common stocks, payable June 30 to holders of record June 15.

Cumin is one of the principal crops in the Maltese Islands, and its seed is exported chiefly to France, India, Italy, and South and North America. The total exports of this article to all countries during the fiscal year 1915-16 amounted to 1,115,719 pounds, valued at \$146,063.

In the year to April 1 last, 65,137,816 proof gals. of alcohol (including only pure, neutral and cologne spirits) were exported from the United States as compared with 5,985,034 gals. exported during the preceding 12-month period. The quantity of wood alcohol exported was 1,522,086 gals. as against 1,491,631 gals. in the earlier period.

E. E. Dickinson, says of witch hazel: "This extract is the best known, the most widely used, and the most often adulterated staple in any store. It is probably the hardest drug to intelligently purchase. Witch hazel seems to be anything from a concentrated extract to a slight odor on the cork. For not exceeding 10 per cent difference in cost 250 per cent more strength can be given."

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt has donated to the United States National Museum the Biltmore herbarium at the estate near Asheville, N. C. It consists of 20,000 specimens of dried plants. The Biltmore herbarium originally contained 100,000 specimens and was the largest collection ever made of the Southeastern States. About three-fourths of it was destroyed by a flood on July 15, 1916.

W. S. Welford, president of the American Association of Cooperage Interests, in testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission, said many American distillers are making alcohol in place of whiskey. It is more profitable, he said, to make alcohol for smokeless powder than to make whiskey, and this condition is likely to grow more pronounced as time goes on.

John Clarke & Co., say of seeds and herbs: "The market is fully as active, in the total transactions, as last week, but the trading has been more centralized, peppers, cloves and cassias being more active while the rest of the list is quieter with narrower action. The prominent feature for this week, is the question of what will be the action of Congress as to the import duties on spices, seeds and herbs."

Jackson Bros. of Valparaiso under date of March 29 say of nitrate of soda: "The exports for the first half of this month were 2,150,000 quintals and 1,352,000 quintals were left loading. In 95 per cent prompt, as also for April-May-June, the last sales at the close of last fortnight were made at 10s 1d, and the sellers' quotation closed them at 10s; during this fortnight the first transaction for prompt and April was at 9s 3d, to be followed soon after with sales at 9s 1d for these same positions. It is worthy of note that since the beginning of this month to date the fluctuation of prompt nitrate has been from 10s 2d to 9s 1d, or, say, the exceeding heavy drop of 1s 1d. The only other transactions this fortnight have been for July-December at 9s, the previous price paid to this was 9s 4½d, which shows that forward nitrate has not suffered to the extent that near delivery has."

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co., say: "While there is not the rush and excitement that prevailed for the past two weeks, nevertheless the demand from manufacturers continues on a large scale, which together with the heavy trading among local dealers has kept the spice market for the week very active. Present spot stocks with the possible exception of China cassias, white peppers and pimento are absolutely the smallest in many years."

It is believed the American and British Governments have reached an agreement regarding the release of American owned goods of German origin now held at Rotterdam. Many of these goods have already been paid for by the American importers, some of whom have been forced into bankruptcy by reason of this fact. It is believed that Great Britain has left the entire matter to the discretion of the American government since the United States is now at war with Germany.

The Customs Court gave a decision, last week, in favor of Merck & Co. in an appeal by the Government from a ruling of the Board of General Appraisers who sustained the protest of Merck & Co., in regard to the duty on *adeps lanae*, which was assessed by the Collector at 1c per pound as lanolin. The importer protested that it was properly dutiable at ½c per pound as wool grease refined. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the protest of the importer and the decision of the Board is affirmed.

It is announced in the *Journal of Experimental Medicine* by Dr. Paul A. Lewis of the Henry Phipps Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, that certain coal-tar dyes restrain the growth of tuberculosi germs. This peculiarity he found to be very characteristic of the azo compounds, because they contain nitrogen. These dyes have been demonstrated in the Phipps laboratory to have a restraining effect also upon the growth of typhoid germs, though of less power. Methylene blue dyes showed great power to stop germ growth. The dyes will next be tried on the pneumonia type of germs.

The prohibition by the British Government of imports of rum into the United Kingdom has resulted in the sugar estates of British Guiana turning their attention to other means of disposing of their by-product. The home Government has now come to their assistance by sanctioning the production of commercial alcohol of three grades—45, 50 and 60 overproof—the first two grades to be shipped in oak casks and the last mentioned in steel drums to be supplied by the Government, which is prepared to take the total output. The annual production should be 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 gallons.

Dr. Curtis H. Twing of the University of Washington has been examining the ashes found in the incinerators of lumber mills in the Northwest with a view to conserving the potash from the ashes. From a summary of the results of his researches, made by Ellwood Hendrick, it is learned that he found the flue dusts contained only about 7 per cent. The reason why this was so slight a proportion and the amount of ash was so small was due to the fact that the type of incinerators in use calls for a strong draught, and this causes a good deal of the potash to go off in smoke.

The Baugh Chemical Company is suing the Davison Chemical Company in the Superior Court, Baltimore, for \$500,000 for alleged breach of contract in failing to deliver some 12,000 tons of sulphuric acid. The Baugh Company claims that the Davison Company sold its output to the Du Pont Company at higher prices than it had agreed to deliver the acid to the Baugh Company. The Davison Company claims it had difficulty in obtaining supplies of pyrites from Spain and that there was a breakdown at the plant.

The London *Times* of May 11 says in regard to Sicilian sulphur: "In connection with the distribution of Sicilian sulphur the Italian Government has allotted certain specified quantities to each of the Allied governments and requested that the British Government should purchase direct from the Italian Government the quantity allotted to Great Britain and be responsible for its distribution. The Government has agreed to this course, and a committee has been appointed to deal with the matter. The committee has decided to offer to supply imported sulphur in lots of not less than five tons for use in approved trades and industries. The prices for the present will be: Flowers of sulphur, £23 per ton; roll brimstone, £21 per ton."

FEDERAL LICENSE TAXATION PLAN ENDORSED BY WELL-KNOWN EDITORS

A. F. White of the Banking Law Journal and Ervin F. Kemp of Standard Remedies Give Unqualified Approval of the Plan Suggested in Drug and Chemical Markets.

A. F. White, editor of the *Banking Law Journal*, published at 27 Thames street, New York, approves the Federal License and Commercial Tax plan of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS in an editorial in the May issue of the *Banking Law Journal*. He says under the heading "A Simplified War Revenue Measure":

While the Congress is arguing itself into a state of exhaustion over the multitudinous provisions of the war revenue bill, suggestions as to methods of raising the money, with which to finance the war, are forthcoming from all parts of the country. Some of them are good and others have little to recommend them. Among the plans that have been suggested the best that has come to our notice is contained in an article, "The Federal License and Commercial Tax," which appeared in "Drug and Chemical Markets," issue of May 2, 1917. The article is printed in full on subsequent pages of this issue. The plan outlined in this article is sensible and practicable and possesses the advantageous characteristics of simplicity in its operation and economy in its enforcement.

In this article there is proposed a license tax of \$3.00 a year on each individual, firm or corporation in business for profit in the United States and a similar tax upon each professional man who practices his profession for his own profit. In addition to this there is a proposed tax on all individuals, firms or corporations doing an annual business of \$5,000 or more a year, the tax to be upon the gross sales and in an amount to be determined each year. The argument, and it is surely characterized by soundness, is that the amount of the gross sales of a business is an easily ascertainable figure, whereas to determine the amount of the net profits of the business is a process that requires much time and calls for expert accountants. It is pointed out that it has been estimated that "a tax of less than 1-10 of one per cent or less than \$1.00 per thousand of annual sales would raise more revenue than any sane Congress would ever ask for even in war times." The article is one that recommends itself to the perusal of any person who takes an interest in the matter of financing the country during the war.

Ervin F. Kemp, editor of *Standard Remedies*, published in Chicago in the interest of manufacturers of proprietary medicines, gives unqualified endorsement to the Federal License and Commercial Tax plan suggested by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. Mr. Kemp says in the May issue under the title "A Sensible Proposition":

Of the many propositions which have been advanced looking towards an equitable division of taxation none appears to be as sensible as that advanced by the weekly, "Drug and Chemical Markets," published by D. O. Haynes & Co., of New York. This proposition is briefly:

Federal License—Each individual, firm or corporation in business for profit shall pay an annual license of \$3 a year, payable annually in advance for each calendar year. Each professional man who practices his profession for his own profit shall pay a license of \$3 a year, all professional men who are in the employ of others are exempt.

Tax on Sales—In addition to the above proposed license, all individuals, firms, or corporations doing an annual business of \$5,000 or more shall pay a Federal tax on their gross sales, or gross earnings, the percentage of such tax to be determined each year.

The three-dollar license fee proposed on every person, firm, corporation or association engaged in business for profit within the United States would in itself result in the collection of a large amount of money without any hardship on any one. In fact, the fee might be increased to five dollars or ten dollars and still create no hardship. If a tax on sales equal to one-tenth of one per cent were levied, with an exemption of all business not doing as much as five thousand dollars per year gross, businesses doing five thousand a year would in addition to the license fee pay five dollars. A business doing a gross of twenty-five thousand dollars would pay twenty-five dollars, and a business doing one hundred thousand dollars would pay one hundred dollars, and businesses doing a million dollars would pay one thousand dollars. These sums would not be burdensome—it is worth one-tenth of one per cent to do business in the United States and the money raised from such a tax, being a burden to none, would result in a vast amount being raised.

Just what this amount would be no one can now say, because no one knows the amount of the gross business being done by all the people who are engaged in gainful pursuits not as employees.

This Government has found out by its own experience that there comes a time when taxation fails because of its amount. It has only to look to the liquor business for an example. If taxes become oppressive, they are evaded in many cases, but on the other hand, if taxes are reasonable, just and equal, the evasions would be so small as to be negligible, and even the small per cent of evasion that might be could be overcome if the right to use the postoffice was denied those firms or individuals whose taxes were not paid or who had not filed exemption.

If the Government is in need of immediate money, as it is, it might require all persons engaged in gainful pursuits to make a

statement before the tenth day of each month of the gross business done during the preceding month, said statement to be accompanied by a certified check for one-tenth of one per cent of the gross. In this way money would roll in, and it might be that many, if not all, of the tax problems which have always been bothersome might be solved by some such simple method as this.

H. A. METZ'S OFFER TO THE GOVERNMENT

In reply to the strictures made before the U. S. Senate, H. A. Metz in an interview announced his position in regards to salvarsan and neo-salvarsan as follows:

"Appreciating the need for a greater quantity of salvarsan than is now obtainable, I have built and opened a factory in Brooklyn for its manufacture and will be able to supply what is needed by the United States Government, the medical profession and hospitals. I have notified the Government that I will supply it at cost or turn over to it my Brooklyn factory, so that every man in the army and navy who needs it may be treated with salvarsan. I will sell the medicine to doctors and hospitals at cost plus a small profit, and I assert that no one would be able to manufacture it cheaper than I can."

When the hearing on the question of abrogating the patent on salvarsan was held on Monday, June 4, by the Senate Committee on Patents Dr. George Walker of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. H. H. Janeway, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and Dr. J. M. T. Finney of Johns Hopkins University, told the committee that American representatives of the German patentee had advanced the price of salvarsan to a point where it was not available by the general public. They said American chemists could manufacture it at popular prices if existing patents were annulled. Immediate action was urged because of the vast number of troops soon to be put into the field.

Herman A. Metz, former representative from New York, who represents the German interests, approached Dr. Walker after the hearing in a manner which Dr. Walker resented. Mr. Metz struck Dr. Walker and a brief encounter followed, during which Dr. Walker landed an upper cut on Mr. Metz's chin. Friends stopped the fight and the combatants offered mutual apologies.

PROTEST STAMP TAX ON PROPRIETARIES

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5—Representatives of the various organizations of druggists held a conference last week with Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and strongly urged that the committee recede from the proposal to place a tax on proprietary medicines. E. C. Brokmeyer, counsel for the N. A. R. D., said if it was found necessary to retain the item, they would much prefer the Canadian method of imposing the tax. This requires the placing of a stamp upon the commodity sold at the time the sale is made, payment for the stamp being made by the purchaser. Among those present at the conference were: Frank A. Blair, president, and H. B. Thompson, general counsel of the Proprietary Association of America; H. S. Richardson, of the Vick Chemical Company, of Greensboro, N. C.; J. M. George, of Minnesota; Mr. Crounse, representing the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and Mr. Stone and others, representing the Washington Pharmaceutical Association.

FLAVORING EXTRACT MAKERS' CONVENTION

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States will hold its annual convention at Chicago, June 27-30. The important topics to be brought up are as follows: A paper on war taxes on alcohol, and the effect of such taxes on the flavoring extract industry. Consideration of the subject of what is a practical minimum retail package. Consideration of a merger with the Spice Trade Association and a Spice Grinders' conference on that subject. The convention committee is made up of S. J. Sherer, chairman; T. E. Lannen, R. E. Heekin, G. M. Day, L. S. Levy, F. A. Ross. The special committee is composed of H. B. Bartold, Benj. Zimmer, R. H. Lingott, G. H. Redmond, H. J. Beck, T. L. Keough, Dr. G. E. Hurd, J. B. Day, B. H. Harrison, W. H. Shellman, F. B. Hinrichs. Thomas L. Keough, 54 West Kinzie street, Chicago, is secretary.

PROVIDING FOR GOVERNMENT NEEDS IN PHARMACEUTICALS FOR THE ARMY

Proposals Asked for Staple Products in List Prepared Under the Advice of a Committee of Manufacturers —How Supplies Are Distributed.

In accordance with the plan suggested at the conference of manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, chemicals, and surgical and dental supplies held in Washington to coordinate the requirements of the Government with customs in the trade, a list of needed pharmaceuticals, principally in tablet form, was submitted to manufacturers by the Field Medical Supply Depot of the United States Army with request that bids be submitted by June 1. The quantities of each item are to be delivered in twenty, thirty, sixty, ninety and one hundred and twenty days. A few of the items are given below:

13,500 bottles acidum boricum, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle; 5,250 bottles acidum salicylicum, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle; 12,500 tubes adrenaline, 1-mgm. hypodermic tablets, made soluble by addition of boric acid, 20 in tube; 5,000 bottles argyrol (or equivalent), 1-oz. in bottle; 7,500 bottles aspirin, or acetyl salicylic acid, 324-mgm. tablets, 500 in amber colored bottle; 17,500 bottles bismuthi subnitras, 324-mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle; 7,500 bottles colloidum, 1 oz. in dark amber colored bottle; 42,500 bottles hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, tablets, (antiseptic) 250 in wide mouth bottle, preferably blue and coffin shaped, "poison" on each side, or skull and cross bones on one side and "poison" on the other in raised, or printed characters; to conform to the following formula: ammonii chloridum, mgms. 475; hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, mgms. 500; 13,250 bottles hydrargyri chloridum mite, 32-mgm. tablets, 1,000 in dark, amber colored bottle; 250,000 boxes iodine swabs, (ampuls), 1½ c.c. of 3½ per cent tincture iodine in each ampul; packed six swabs in cardboard box, as per standard.

212,500 cartons iodum-potassii iodidum, iodine 1 gm. potassium and standard sample: 5,000 bottles potassii iodidum, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in amber colored bottle, with paraffined stopper, 18-750 bottles protargol (or equivalent preparation), 1 oz. in dark amber colored bottle; 12,500 bottles pulvis ipecacuanhae et opii, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle; 18,750 bottles quininae sulphas, 200 mgm. tablets 1,000 in bottle; 25,000 bottles sapo mollis (green soap), ½-lb. in wide mouth glass stoppered bottle in mailing case, as per standard; 12,500 pounds sapo mollis (green soap), in bulk; 15,000 bottles sodii salicylas, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle; 50,000 bottles spiritus ammoniae aromatica, ½-lb. in amber colored bottle, with g.s. Stopper secured by gauze and paraffined, as per standard. Bottle not to exceed 7½ inches in height over all or 7¾ inches in circumference. 50,000 tins magnesii sulphas, in 1-lb. tins; 50,000 bottles mistura glycyrrhizae compositae tablets, 1,000 in a bottle; 30,000 tins petrolatum, in 1-lb. tins; 18,750 bottles phenol; 25,000 bottles trochisci ammonii chloridi.

The committee cooperating with the Government is not a purchasing agent, but acts as adviser to the Government officials to prevent interference with the natural channels of trade, to guard against exorbitant charges and to distribute the orders that no one or two concerns will be forced to use all their facilities in filling Government orders to the detriment of their regular customers or contracts.

The committee includes the following members of leading houses:

Willard Ohliger, chairman; Frederick Stearns & Company, Detroit, Mich.

Frank G. Ryan, secretary; Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Mich.

Charles J. Lynn, Indianapolis, Ind.; Eli Lilly & Company.

Theodore Weicker, New York City; E. R. Squibb & Sons.

Milton Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. K. Mulford & Company.

R. C. Stofer, Norwich, N. Y.; Norwich Pharmacal Company.

C. Mahlon Kline, Philadelphia, Pa.; Smith, Kline & French.

A. G. Rosengarten, Philadelphia, Pa.; Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company.

B. T. Bush, Antoine Chiris Co., 18 Platt street, New York City.

A. J. Marcus, New York City; West Disinfecting Co., 12 East 42nd street.

S. Norvell, New York City; McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street.

Herbert H. Dow, Midland, Mich., Dow Chemical Company. The following executive committee was chosen to take charge

of the work in Washington, with headquarters in the Munsey building, in cooperation with the Council of National Defense and its allied defense organizations:

Willard Ohliger, chairman, Detroit, Mich., Frederick Stearns & Co.

Frank G. Ryan, secretary, Detroit, Mich., Parke, Davis & Company.

Charles J. Lynn, Indianapolis, Ind., Eli Lilly & Company.

A. G. Rosengarten, Philadelphia, Pa., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.

S. Norvell, New York City, 91 Fulton street.

Those manufacturers who have not heretofore regularly received specifications from the army and navy medical supply departments should request that their names be placed on the mailing list. The addresses are:

Medical Supply Depot, U. S. Army, 543 Greenwich street, New York City.

Field Medical Supply Depot, 21 M street, N. E. Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

JEWELERS ATTACK CHEMICAL INTERESTS FOR ATTEMPT TO CONSERVE PLATINUM

M. D. Rothschild of New York Retail Jewelers' Association Says "Selfish Chemical Interests Have Been Conducting a Misleading Press Campaign Against Platinum."

The chemical and munitions manufacturers were attacked for their efforts to conserve platinum supplies for war purposes, at the annual convention of the New York State Retail Jewelers' Association at the Hotel Astor, New York, last week.

M. D. Rothschild, Chairman of the Jewelers' Vigilance Committee, made his report outlining what had been done to modify provisions of the War Tax Revenue bill as it affected the jewelry trade. Mr. Rothschild declared that "the selfish chemical interests of the country have been conducting a misleading press campaign against platinum for the purpose of having women who buy jewelry boycott it in order that they may pull down the price."

Continuing, Mr. Rothschild said:

"The heads of the chemical industry have shamelessly attempted something like a conspiracy which would vitally affect the jewelry trade. There never was a platinum shortage for munition purposes, and we proved that to Secretary Redfield, but we voluntarily decided to cut out the non-essentials in platinum jewelry. We told the people in Washington that if they eliminated the use of platinum in jewelry they would practically do away with the jewelry trade in this country."

"The entire amount of platinum used by munition makers in this country amounts to 44,000 ounces. That is not used up, but can be used over and over again, and most munition manufacturers have a large reserve stock. A group of men highly placed in scientific circles has deliberately undertaken to formulate a plan by which it can get cheap platinum. These people have visions of the time when platinum sold at \$10, whereas it is now selling at about \$100 an ounce."

Mr. Rothschild denied that there was any danger of a platinum shortage in this country. He said the attempt of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio to have a tax of 250 per cent imposed on platinum jewelry incorporated in the revenue measure failed. To show their good faith, however, jewelers have pledged themselves to the Council of National Defense and to Secretary Redfield to cut out the use of platinum for heavy parts of jewelry mountings.

While the Chairman was speaking word came that the Senate had entirely wiped out the provision in the bill placing a tax of 5 per cent on all real and imitation jewelry at the time of sale, and 5 per cent on all stock on hand. The announcement caused much rejoicing. On motion of Mr. Rothschild, a resolution was adopted suggesting that all Senators and Representatives seeking information as to the platinum situation communicate with Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

Plans are being prepared by the Scofield Engineering Company of Philadelphia for a Florida hard-rock phosphate drying and loading plant which the Dunnellon Phosphate Company, Rockwell, Fla., and Savannah, Ga., contemplates building at Fernandina, Fla.

DYE, DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Cleveland, O., advices dated May 25 say of sulphuric acid: "Trading in sulphuric acid is somewhat less active in this district. The bulk of current buying is comprised of small lots and is confined mostly to the outside market. No particular explanation is forthcoming with regard to lull in contracting buying. Owing to the underlying conditions of the market, however, prices are holding steady. Sixty-six degree acid is quoted on a contract basis at around \$25 to \$27, while 60-degree acid is holding at \$15 to \$17. In the outside market a good sized tonnage of 66-degree sulphuric acid recently was sold at \$30, but this figure is considered as being slightly above the market on the general run of business. The range of prices on 66-degree acid is about \$27 to \$29 and 60-degree \$18 to \$20."

Among the articles which have been admitted free, and which will come under the proposed tariff tax of 10 per cent on all articles now non-dutiable, are indigo and dyewoods. According to figures issued by the National City Bank of New York the following amounts of these two groups have been imported free into the United States: Indigo, 1913, 8,345,125 pounds, valued at \$1,137,569; 1914, 7,927,151 pounds or \$1,188,795; 1915, 7,332,953 pounds or \$4,078,428; 1916 (from January 1 to September 8), 3,553,360 pounds or \$6,035,319. Dyewoods: 1913, 38,277 tons or \$469,430; 1914, 40,862 tons or \$522,434; 1915, 60,958 tons or \$832,196; 1916, 186,816 tons or \$6,097,576.

The Marietta, O., plant of the Obex Co. is now producing a full line of direct colors. This plant previously turned out logwood extract only, but a few months ago its capacity was almost doubled. The output is sold by the Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C., and the National Gum & Mica Co., New York. Extensive research work is being conducted to determine fastness of the colors produced. The logwood plant is turning out about seventy-five barrels a day.

A bill will be introduced by Representative C. E. Stewart, of Coffee county, Georgia, at the next session of the House of Representatives of Georgia, to make 600 pounds the standard weight of a barrel of turpentine. The object of the bill is to lower the cost of handling turpentine to naval stores producers. The present standard weight of a barrel of turpentine is 525 pounds. By increasing the size of barrels it is contended that the cost of handling the output will be cut materially.

Franklin Kalbfleisch, of New York, head of the Kalbfleisch Corporation, was in Chattanooga, Tenn., recently looking over the Kalbfleisch plant. He stated that he was planning to greatly increase the production of sulphuric acid at the Chattanooga plant, and was also planning to manufacture other products.

The Eastern Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated under Delaware laws to take over and operate the business now conducted by the Bauman Dyestuff & Chemical Co. The new concern is capitalized at \$2,000,000 and its incorporators are: Clark L. Jordan, Jr., George F. Barigh, of New York City, and George F. Gates of Yonkers.

The new plant of the John T. Milliken Company, pharmaceutical chemists, Third and Cedar streets, St. Louis, Mo., will be ready for occupancy about August 1. The new building covers a space of 154x210 feet, is six stories high and of reinforced concrete construction. It will cost about \$250,000.

Alex. C. Ferguson, Jr., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, has been appointed exclusive selling agent for Philadelphia and adjacent territory by Dicks, David & Broadfoot, Inc., of New York, sales agents for the Atlantic Dyestuff Corporation of Burrage, Mass.

The Jaffray Manufacturing Company, Trenton, N. J., has filed articles of incorporation to manufacture chemicals, dyestuffs, etc. The capital is \$50,000. Incorporators: Benjamin D. Phillips, New York; Harry H. Umberger, and L. E. Conover, both of Trenton.

The Good Chemical Company, Roanoke, Va., has been incorporated to manufacture chemicals. L. M. Good is president; C. W. Robinson, secretary-treasurer. Capital \$50,000.

Work is about to commence on the new factory and office buildings which the Oakes Manufacturing Company, makers of dyes, is to erect on Steinway avenue, Long Island city. The factory will be two stories, 60x100 feet, and the office building three stories, 32x100. The estimated cost is \$60,000.

The Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, of Dayton, Ohio, has received an order from the Philippine Vegetable Oil Company, with American offices at Seattle and New York City, for a large amount of machinery to be shipped to the Philippines for the manufacture of castor oil.

According to an opinion handed down by the Attorney General of Maryland, wholesale druggists, who limit their sales of alcohol to grain alcohol to be used only for medicinal purposes, need not take out a wholesale liquor license. The fee for such a license is over \$1,000.

The Mantua Chemical Company, Paulsboro, N. J., has taken bids for the erection of two one-story additions to its plant, about 41 feet and 65 feet in length respectively.

Fire, May 7, destroyed a part of the plant of the Sym Chemical Manufacturing Company, 188 Culver avenue, Jersey City, N. J., with a loss estimated at about \$10,000.

W. C. King, 72 Front street, New York, will represent the King Chemical Company of New Jersey, manufacturers of chemicals, drugs and dyestuffs in New York State.

Creditors have filed a petition in the Bankruptcy Court, Philadelphia, to have Joseph Clark, individually and trading as Clark & Co., Philadelphia, adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.

The Indianapolis Paint and Color Company will erect a new plant on the site comprising eight lots on Cornell avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., recently purchased.

The Jackson Chemical Works, 487 Chancellor avenue, Irvington (Newark), N. J., recently incorporated, has taken out a permit to build an addition to its plant.

The Crystal Chemical Company, 535 Bergen avenue, Bronx, N. Y., has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000 for business development.

Citrate of lime to the amount of 355,784 pounds arrived at the port of New York during April from Italy. It was valued at \$94,067.

The schooner William Cobb, tonnage, 356, has been chartered to bring a cargo of fustic from Honduras to Chester, Pa.

The Natural Products Refining Company is to erect an office building at 910 Garfield avenue, Jersey City, costing \$8,000.

A. Klipstein & Co. are now manufacturing the standard shade of khaki standing United States Government tests.

Exports of cumin seed from Malta during the fiscal year 1915-16 amounted to 1,115,719 pounds.

Importations of sumac from Italy at New York amounted to 3,635,826 pounds during the month of April.

CANADA'S FLAVORING EXTRACT STANDARDS

The Canadian regulations of October 17, 1912, prescribing standards for certain flavoring extracts have been repealed and new standards have been prescribed by an order in council of March 31, 1917. The former provisions remain in force, with the following additions:

In the case of synthetic or natural preparations not conforming to the prescribed standards and of extracts fortified with such natural or synthetic preparations, the labels must bear the word "Artificial" or "Imitation," or an equivalent word, in the first instance, and the word "Compound" or "Mixture" in the latter case, in type as large and conspicuous as that used in any other word on the label. Vanilla extract must contain no coloring matter other than that derived from the vanilla bean, but artificial and compound extracts of vanilla may contain added color if the word "Coloured" appears on the label in type as large and conspicuous as that used in any other word. In all other respects the present regulations are the same as those previously in force.

Drug & Chemical Markets

LONDON PRICES STILL TENDING UPWARD

Several Essential Oils, Chloral Hydrate, Hexamine and Chamomile Flowers Higher—Market for Acetanilid, Barbitone, Aspirin and Spanish Ergot Firmer.

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

LONDON, June 5—Quinine, formaldehyde and phenacetin are still centres of interest in view of the recent Government order commandeering all supplies. Business in quinine is being resumed in restricted volume at nominal rates, but the export position is still undefined and no transactions of importance are possible. The tendency is firm to dearer for the salicylic group in sympathy with New York, and the same applies to bromides.

The Ministry of Munitions in issuing orders fixing prices for seeds, oils and fats made the maximum price of castor oil £80 per ton, but whether this is for medicinal or industrial oil is not indicated.

Benzoic acid is scarce and firm at 28s to 30s per pound, and benzoate of soda is quoted at 27s on spot, and will probably be dearer, as supplies from Switzerland will be difficult to obtain under the new regulation that not more than 5 per cent of enemy raw material shall be contained in the product.

There is a quiet upward tendency to the market which is well maintained, but gallic acid, orange oil and cumin seed are easier today.

There is a firmer tone to aspirin, acetanilid, barbitone and Spanish ergot.

Higher prices are quoted for vanillin, oil of camphor, French oil of lavender, chloral hydrate, coumarin, chamomile flowers, sandalwood oil and hexamine.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetanilid, 3c.
Anise Seed, Star, 3c.
Amyl Acetate, 10c.
Agar Agar, 2c to 4c.
Antipyrine, 75c.
Arsenic, White, 1/2c.
Balsam Copaiba, South Am., 2c.
Blackhaw of Root, 2c.
Caraway Seed, African, 2c.
Cantharides, Chinese, 6c.
Chicke, Mexican, 2c.
Coumarin, \$1.
Cream of Tartar, 2c.
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 5c.
Epsom Salts, U. S. P., 5c.
Foenugreek Seed, 1/2c.
Fish Berries, 1c.
Flaxseed, 25c.

Declined

Balsam Fir, Oregon, 15c.
Celery Seed, 3c.
Cocoa Butter, 263c.
Coriander Seed, Natural, 1/2c;
Domestic Bleached, 1c.
Fennel Seed, 1/2c.

Formaldehyde, 1/2c.
Glycerin, C. P., 21/2c, Dynamite, 1c.
Magnesium Carbonate, 2c.
Marjoram Leaves, French, 1c.
Manna, Small Flake, 1c.
Nux Vomica, 1c.
Oil of Almond, Bitter, \$1.
Oil of Eriigeron, 15c.
Oil of Hemlock, 5c.
Petrolatum, 1/4c.
Rochelle Salt, 1/2c.
Sage, Greek, Fancy, 3c.
Sarsaparilla Root, Honduras, 2c.
Seidlitz Mixture, 1c.
Soap Castile, White, 1/2c.
Sugar of Milk, 1c.
Wahoo of Root, 2c.

The principal factors responsible for the higher prices of drugs this week are the advancing costs of crude materials, light importations and diminution of spot stocks. Trading has been restricted to moderate quantities except in glycerin. Increased activity by exporters and larger domestic business brought some heavy transactions in this product. Owing to the rapid curtailment of stocks, further price advances are not improbable.

The announcement from Washington that the ten per cent increase in the tariff on imports had been cut out of the war revenue bill by the Senate failed to have any effect on the market.

Merchants everywhere are protesting against the extreme censorship exercised over straight commercial messages, which is a serious handicap because of the expense and the delay.

Fractional declines took place on the price of seeds and leaves. Mercury, santonin and sodium benzoate suffered heavy price losses. The drop in values was due to freer offerings, lack of demand and an accumulation of spot stocks.

Acetanilid—Some manufacturers have announced an increase in spot prices of 3c a pound. This was attributed to the strong situation of the market for the raw material, a larger demand and smaller production. Offerings ranged from 45c a pound in barrels and 451/2c a pound in kegs, while for smaller quantities in bulk manufacturers quoted 46c a pound.

Amyl Acetate—The market closed stronger, influenced by the rising tendency of the basic material and light stocks on the spot. Offerings were small at \$3.80@ \$4.05 a gallon, showing a rise of 10c a gallon.

Agar Agar—A firmer trend of the market, particularly on high grades due to meager stocks, led to a gain in prices of 2c@4c a pound. Offerings of No. 1 spot lots were made at 62c@63c, while lower grades are held at 48c@49c a pound for prompt delivery.

Antipyrine—A further diminution of stocks and a subsequent decrease in offerings influenced a rise in spot prices of 75c a pound. Quotations closed nominal at \$19.75@\$20 a pound, and buyers are finding some difficulty in locating desired quantities.

Arsenic—The continued strength of the market for the crude material and meager spot supplies forced up values 1/2c a pound on white supplies. Makers are asking 18c@181/2c a pound, but limited quantities were procurable at 171/2c a pound.

Balsam Copaiba—A decrease in arrivals from primary points and stronger prices there led to a rise in spot values of 2c a pound. Importers in some quarters named 90c, while some sellers refused to entertain bids below 95c a pound for South American spot supplies.

Balsam Fir—The market weakened for Oregon fir under free offerings and lack of demand. Handlers lowered spot quotations 15c to 85c@\$1 a pound, but no sales of importance resulted.

Cantharides—Prices of Chinese supplies on the spot have strengthened, owing to the higher cost of the crude material and recent smaller arrivals from the primary market. Importers advanced spot quotations 6c to \$1.05 a pound, but in some quarters parcels could have been purchased at \$1.

Celery Seed—The high level of prices restricted the demand and had a depressing effect on spot values, which scored a net decline of 3c a pound. Offerings are freer and importers are quoting 27c@28c a pound for spot lots.

Chicle Gum—The larger demand led to heavy inroads in spot stocks and resulted in a rise of 2c a pound for Mexican gum. Importers are generally quoting 70c, but in some quarters supplies were obtainable at 69c a pound.

Cocoa Butter—A lack of demand caused a weaker sentiment among holders of cocoa butter in bulk, which was lowered 3c to 28c@29c and supplies of fingers in cases were offered at 2c decline to 37c@40c a pound.

Coumarin—The firmness of the market is sustained, but prices are quoted entirely nominal, owing to supplies being practically depleted. Sellers are naming \$1 advance to \$20.75, while some holders refuse to accept bids below \$21 a pound for spot lots. Business is restricted, owing to the small offerings.

Cream of Tartar—The strong position of the primary market, which promises to go higher, resulted in a rise of 2c a pound. Manufacturers are quoting spot supplies for immediate delivery at 49c for U. S. P. crystals, and 481/2c a pound for powdered in barrels. Makers are not booking orders or contracts for forward delivery. Larger sales by second hands are reported at prices ranging up to 51c a pound.

Dragon's Blood—The scarcity of spot stocks in reeds, due to small importations and rising prices in primary markets, influenced a further increase of 5c a pound in spot values. Offerings involved small invoices at \$1.73,

but in some quarters sellers refused to accept below \$1.75 a pound.

Epsom Salts—A further diminution in spot stocks and high cost of raw materials led to a stronger spot market, showing a net gain of 5c per 100 pounds for U. S. P. supplies. Sellers are quoting from \$4.25@\$4.35, while some holders are demanding \$4.37%@\$4.45 per 100 pounds for immediate delivery.

Fish Berries—As a result of the higher cost of importation and a further curtailment of supplies here prices advanced 1c a pound. Importers are quoting spot parcels at 7c@7½c a pound.

Flaxseed—The spot market weakened owing to lower values at Northwestern primary points, and spot values registered a decline of 25c a barrel for whole seed. Distributors are quoting from \$13@\$13.25 per barrel for whole seed and 7c@7½c a pound for ground supplies, but this failed to stimulate a buying movement.

Formaldehyde—Owing to scant stocks and a steady demand prices scored a gain of ½c a pound. Manufacturers offered spot supplies sparingly, while second hands reported business restricted for lack of supplies. Makers quoted prices entirely nominal, ranging from 17c@18c a pound. In some quarters small scattered lots could have been purchased at about 16½c a pound.

Glycerin—The market for saponified crude spot supplies closed stronger and higher under a larger demand, which resulted in an advance in prices of ½c to 48½c a pound. The demand for dynamite glycerin continues steady, with sales reported at 60c a pound. Refined C. P. glycerin was advanced to 61c, a pound for supplies in drums and to 62½c a pound in cans by leading Eastern and Western refiners. Larger inquiries, particularly from exporters, involving some 600 tons of dynamite, and increased domestic sales were responsible for the uplift in values of 2½c for C. P. lots and 1c a pound for dynamite supplies.

Magnesium Carbonate—Decreased production and a better demand stimulated a stronger trend and prices scored a gain of 2c a pound. Sellers are offering moderate spot quantities at 24c@29c a pound as to grade.

Manna—Spot lots of small flake are firmer, owing to smaller stocks and decidedly light arrivals of supplies from primary markets. Importers, as a rule, are quoting 73c@74c, but some sellers are asking 76c a pound for spot parcels.

Mercury—Increased arrivals from the Pacific coast and lack of interest by buyers depressed spot values, which dropped \$5 a flask of 75 pounds. Leading selling agents are offering supplies liberally at \$95 a flask, but no sales of importance were effected, as buyers are still adhering to conservatism pending further developments.

Nux Vomica—A further curtailment of spot stocks of powdered and stronger markets abroad influenced an advance in prices of 1c a pound. Importers are quoting spot lots of whole nux vomica at 13½c@14c, while powdered is quoted at 15c@16c a pound. Parcels for arrival were offered at 15c@15½c a pound, which resulted in sales of several sizable invoices.

Oil of Hemlock—A firmer trend of the market, based on scant supplies and a fair demand, led to rise in spot values of 5c a pound. Handlers in most quarters are quoting from 90c@\$1, but some lots were obtainable at 80c@85c a pound.

Petrolatum—The higher range of values of crude oil at the wells and the fact that refiners are practically sold up for forward and prompt delivery resulted in an advance of ¼c a pound on all grades. The active demand for export and steady inquiries from domestic buyers has practically depleted the market of spot lots for immediate delivery. Prices closed nominal, manufacturers quoting on the basis of 43½c@5c a pound for light amber supplies in barrels.

Rochelle Salt—The market closed firmer and higher as a result of further advances in prices of crude materials. Leading manufacturers raised spot values 1½c to 39½c for supplies of crystals and to 39c a pound for powdered lots for prompt delivery.

Santonin—A weaker tone pervaded the market under freer offerings and keener selling competition among sec-

ond hands, which resulted in a decline of 75c a pound. Spot lots of crystals were offered at \$35.70 and powdered supplies at \$36.70 a pound, while some holders demanded 5c a pound higher.

Sarsaparilla Root—Recent smaller arrivals of Honduras supplies and a further advance in import costs, together with meager spot stocks, led to an increase in quotations of 2c a pound. Importers as a rule are naming from 44c@46c a pound.

Seidlitz Mixture—Prices on spot lots were advanced by leading manufacturers 1c to 30c a pound. The rise was attributed to the higher cost of raw material and moderate stocks. Spot parcels are quoted by makers at 30c a pound for supplies in barrels for prompt delivery.

Soap, Castile—Smaller importations, due to a scarcity of freight room at primary shipping points and light stocks here resulted in an advance in price of ½c a pound for pure white spot supplies. Importers offered only small lines at 27c@28c a pound.

Sodium Benzoate—A continued lack of interest by buyers and increased offerings resulted in lower prices, the market closing at a decline of 20c a pound. Offerings embraced fairly large quantities at prices ranging from \$5.50@\$6 a pound for immediate delivery.

Sugar of Milk—The demand is more active, and as supplies have been materially curtailed leading manufacturers announced advances on spot lots of 1c a pound. Offerings were moderate for prompt delivery at 38c@39c a pound.

TO PROSECUTE PATENT MEDICINE FRAUDS

The immediate prosecution of frauds connected with advertising of patent medicines has been undertaken by the advertising vigilance committee of the Retail Merchants' Association of the District of Columbia after a conference with William H. Lamar, solicitor for the Post-office Department, who has promised his co-operation. The committee for the Retail Merchants' Association is to seek the co-operation of the Housekeepers' Alliance and the District Federation of Women's Clubs. Judge Lamar said that a great decrease of mail order frauds, particularly in the sale of patent medicines, has been noted in the last five years.

EDITOR LONDON CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST DEAD

Peter MacEwen, editor of the London *Chemist and Druggist*, died at his home in Highgate, England, on May 16, of apoplexy. Mr. MacEwen was born at Lochee, Forfarshire, on May 29, 1856. He passed the Minor examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1878 and the Major in 1880. In 1882 he was appointed Secretary in Scotland of the Pharmaceutical Society.

In 1885 Mr. MacEwen joined the editorial staff of the *Chemist and Druggist*, and in 1899 succeeded A. C. Wootton as editor. He wrote several books which indicate his great versatility on all pharmaceutical subjects.

N. Y. STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Richfield Springs, N. Y., on June 19-22. The address of welcome will be made by John D. Cary of Richfield Springs and the response by Henry B. Smith of Brooklyn. An address on behalf of the local druggists will be delivered by Dr. J. D. Fitch of Mohawk, N. Y., and the response by H. B. Guilford of Rochester.

GEORGE R. HILLIER PASSES 77

The table occupied at lunch hour at the Drug and Chemical Club by George R. Hillier, of R. Hillier's Son Company, was decorated on Tuesday, May 29, with a placard reading: "To Uncle George '77, may he never lose his grip." Mr. Hillier's many friends joined in congratulations on his good health.

Wall street interests say the Semet-Solvay Co. is planning to issue about \$4,000,000 capital stock at par. It is understood that the plan contemplates making the announcement of the issue about the middle of next month immediately following the completion of the flotation of the government's Liberty bond issue. About two years ago the company issued about \$200,000 in new capital stock to stockholders at 200.

Heavy Chemical Markets .

ACIDS FIRM AND OFFERINGS LIGHT

Slight Advance in Acetic—Muriatic, Nitric and Sulphuric Held Tight—Probability That Prices Will Advance—Heavier Demand for Alums.

In the main, the New York market on all heavy chemicals has been listless and dealers report nothing as an outstanding feature. Trading on a number of articles has been fairly active, while other stocks have moved only to the extent of the spot supplies available. Many of the largest producers are not quoting at the present time on spot caustic soda or soda ash, and comparatively few offerings are being made in nearer positions than 1918.

Prices have fluctuated only slightly and the few changes that have been recorded have generally been a shade upward. Dealers say the present condition of the market is reasonably firm, but quiet on most grades.

Perhaps the elimination of the proposed ten per cent tax on imported goods by the Senate Finance Committee has led traders to believe that before the revenue bill is finally adopted many of the provisions will be modified to such an extent as to be less obnoxious to the chemical and drug trade. This idea is expressed in many reliable quarters, and large factors seem to be awaiting the final outcome of new and serious conditions now confronting all industries, especially chemicals.

All acids are firm and in strong demand from all sections, but with offerings light trading is naturally greatly restricted, and some of the largest producers are not making any quotations on spot supplies. An advance is noted this week in the price of spot acetic acid, and 20c a pound seems to be the inside price on the 80 per cent commercial. The local market is unusually tight on muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids. Nitric is held strong in most quarters at as high as 7½c@8c a pound, the latter figure showing an advance of at least a half cent over prevailing quotations of last week. Little business has passed at less than \$25 a ton for the 60 degree sulphuric acid, and with a stronger undertone evidenced on every hand it would appear that prices will continue to advance.

There is a heavier demand for all grades of alums in the New York market, and while prices have shown no material advance during the week, it would appear that with spot supplies being gradually withdrawn a sharp upward trend is impending. Aluminum sulphate holds unchanged with offerings light.

Bleaching powder continues to move slowly, and while prices have not declined materially there is no immediate indication of any improvement. There are large quantities being offered in the New York market at around \$2.60 in car lots. Quantities in less than car lots are being offered as low as \$2.45.

Only routine business has been conducted during the week on calcium acetate, copper sulphate, lead acetate and magnesite. The immediate demand for these products is limited, in a number of instances, to the amount of spot supplies reported as available. Caustic potash and bichromate of potash show a stronger undertone, and it would appear that a firmer tone is inevitable in the immediate future. There has been quite a little fluctuation in the prices of all grades of potash, due to speculation. Potassium prussiate is in light supply, and prices are a shade firmer for spot supplies. Saltpeter, while in strong inquiry, is moving slowly. The local market on this article, however, is firm, and prices quotedly unchanged.

Acid, Acetic—The heavier demand noted last week on acetic acid continues, and after a slight flurry prices have reached a shade higher level. Offerings are not being made freely, and day by day supplies are apparently diminishing. Quotations range as follows: Inside price of the 28 per cent, around 5c a pound; the 56 per cent has advanced a fraction and few sales are passing at less than 10c a pound; the 70 per cent holds unchanged at 13c@15c a pound, while the 80 per cent shows an advance of a half cent, with 20c a pound prevailing as the inside price for the commercial.

Acid, Muriatic—From all parts of the country a strong call continues for muriatic acid. Offerings on the spot are being heard less freely from day to day, as a number of large producers are not quoting on spot, but more on forward positions, thirty and sixty days. The 18 degree is quoted at 1½c a pound; the 20 degree at 1½c @1¾c a pound, and the 22 degree at 1¾c@2c a pound.

Acid, Nitric—A firmer tone is noted on nitric acid, and business is being restricted in many cases on account of reported light supplies. The improvement has not been brought about because trading has picked up to any noticeable extent, but rather because the market has become more settled since the advance in all acids and the gradual elimination of speculation. Factors are quoting on the spot at 7½c@8c a pound for the 42 degree, and the 40 degree 7c a pound flat.

Acid, Sulphuric—The market remains steady and firm and trading is limited to the amount of spot stocks available. While a number of local dealers are not quoting at all on this product others are offering spot in small quantities at \$31@\$35 a ton for the 66 degree brimstone. The 60 degree is quoted in most directions slightly higher, and little spot business passed at less than \$25@\$26 a ton. Pyrite acid, 66 degree, is holding steady at \$28@\$30 a ton, with the 60 degree unchanged at \$19@\$20 a ton delivered New York.

Alums—A number of local dealers continue to look for large Government business around the middle of this month. All grades of alums, at the present time, are in good demand from domestic consumers, and it is stated that there is no shortage of spot stocks. Ammonium alum holds at 4½c a pound, in large quantities, while small lots are being held at slightly higher levels. The ground remains unchanged at 4½c a pound, and the chrome is quoted at 18c@18½c a pound. Potassium continues in unusually strong demand from both foreign and domestic consumers, and trading for spot supplies is brisk. Sellers are asking 6½c@7c a pound for the potassium.

Aluminum Sulphate—Spot supplies are scarce, according to local dealers, and trading is being held strictly to old accounts first, and only moderate offerings are heard on aluminum sulphate. Sales have passed at 2c@2½c a pound. The iron (less than ½ per cent) finds plenty of buyers at 3½c@3¾c a pound for absolute spot.

Bleaching Powder—The weak condition of bleaching powder continues, and spot goods, in domestic drums, are offered freely with few buyers. From some quarters goods are to be had as low as 2c, and business has passed even at lower prices. The average seller quotes near the 2½c mark. The absence of export business and the fact that many large consumers, among them paper mills, are not using the bleach any longer, has had a weakening effect on prices. Not a few of these consumers who have contracts running have been reselling them at a profit, and supplies offered on the local market, therefore, are too great for the demand. In export containers prices are low, of course, according to quality and size of packing. The 27-pound tare is held at about 4c. The 100-pound drums are quoted at various prices, ranging from 5½c to 6½c, according to seller and quantity.

Calcium Acetate—Spot to July continues to be quoted at \$4.50@\$4.55 per cwt. Prime factors here report a steady and firm tone to the local market on acetate of lime. Supplies, it is reported, are quite ample to meet even a better demand, and no price changes are expected.

Copper Sulphate—Quotations at this writing are 9½c@9¾c a pound for the 98-99 per cent blue vitriol (large) for spot goods. A number of leading factors are of the opinion that a firmer tone is keenly in evidence.

Lead Acetate—The white crystals remain steady at 14c @ 14½c a pound, while the granulated continues to move in good volume at around 13c a pound. Acetate of lead holds in good demand in the New York market. Prices have remained steady and unchanged during the week, with additional activity in trading. Sugar of lead of the different grades holds unchanged at 12½c a pound.

Magnesite—California magnesite continues in strong demand in this market, and prices are holding firm and unchanged. New York quotations are \$40@\$45 a ton, in the lump, f. o. b. mines. The calcined remains \$50@\$52 a ton, f. o. b. mines.

Potash, Caustic—An unusual scarcity is reported on caustic potash, and the tone of the New York market is decidedly firmer. From a minimum of 83c up to 86c a pound are the prices quoted for immediate delivery for the 88-92 degree, and makers are not booking contracts far ahead, due to the uncertainty of the potash situation. From 3c to 5c lower than the spot prices, however, are the figures for three months' contract. The 70-75 per cent (f. o. b. works) is to be had in this market and prices range from 63c to 66c a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—The market on this article is slightly weaker in the face of a lighter demand from all parts of the country. New manufacturers who recently entered the local market continue to get a reasonable share of the consumer business, and because competition has become keener quotations for spot goods range from 35½c to 36c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—Quotations for shipment range from 57c to 60c a pound, and since consumers are directing their chief attention to forward positions spot stocks are moving in only light volume. One seller continues to quote spot between 70c and 72c a pound, but little business is passing at these figures. The market is more settled with a firmer undertone noticed.

Potassium Prussiate—Japanese stock of a superior quality that has been offered in the New York market for some time continues to attract consumers of prussiate of potash. Supplies of spot stocks are diminishing daily because of the increased demand from all directions, and no offer is heard on spot at less than 96c a pound for the yellow as the inside price. Some are holding firm at as high as \$1.00 a pound for the yellow. July shipment from Japan is quoted at around 96½c@97c a pound. The red holds firm and unchanged at \$2.60@\$2.80 a pound.

Salt Peter—Nothing new has developed this week in the New York market on salt peter. The export demand is heavy, but aside from limited shipments being made to South America, little stocks are going abroad. The domestic business seems to be improving daily, and prices hold at 31c a pound for the granulated and 37c@38c a pound for the crystals.

Soda Ash—The market is steady and strong and manufacturers in many directions are quoting higher prices. Business has passed at around 21-3c a pound for stocks in bags, and between 3½c@3½c a pound for spot supplies in barrels. For delivery over the balance of the year around 2¾c a pound is the price generally heard. Offerings for next year are moderately easy to secure. Prices from works range from 2½c and up to 2¾c a pound flat, 58 per cent light, with around 2½c, New York, as the inside price on the open market.

Soda, Caustic—The New York market has been comparatively quiet and trading has been limited entirely to the quantity of spot stocks reported available. No urgent demand has been noted. About 6½c a pound seems to be the inside price with as high as 6¾c a pound generally heard as the outside price for nearby delivery. June delivery is available at 6½c to 6¾c a pound. For delivery from July to December prices run up to nearly 6c a pound. Due to high prices orders are not coming in fast, and it would not be surprising to see the upward trend come to a sudden halt.

Sodium Bichromate—A firm and more settled tone is noticed in this market. Export business is nil and domestic consumers are now showing more interest. Prices range from 15c to 15½c a pound in second hands.

Sodium Chlorate—Spot supplies appear to be sufficient to take care of the consumption, and quotations on the spot are heard at 24½c@25c a pound. Trading in the local market continues to improve daily. The demand from all quarters is strong and steady.

NOTES OF THE DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE

The next Amsterdam bark auction will be held on June 14.

The *Chemist and Druggist* of London says that no arrivals of lemongrass oil are expected there for several months.

The schooner *Orleans*, tonnage 605, has been chartered to take a cargo of fertilizer from Charleston to San Juan, P. R.

The New Jersey Zinc Co. announced an advance of ½ to ¾

cent on American process zinc oxide effective immediately and subject to change without notice.

A second interim dividend of 40 florins has been declared by the Bandong Quinine Factory on the ordinary shares and one of 150 florins on the founders' shares for 1916.

Fire destroyed the Hibbe Chemical Works, on Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Hoboken, on May 31. The building was a two-story frame structure. The loss is about \$10,000.

According to a report from Germany E. Schering of Berlin made a net profit of 1,587,812 marks in 1916-17, against 1,294,246 marks in 1915-16, and is paying a 16 per cent dividend, against 12 per cent in the year before. Increased sales were the cause of the prosperity.

Goodlax & Nutter of London say May 11 in regard to coconut oil: "The Controller now having fixed a price for oils, there is little more disposition to trade. For Ceylon oil £70 is wanted on the ordinary c.i.f. terms and for Cochin oil we quote £72 ordinary terms. Palm kernel oil—At £52 naked—the price fixed by the Controller—there are buyers but very few sellers. Pressed oil we quote at £51 10s."

In reply to the recent demand by a German deputy for action in respect to salvarsan on the ground that a number of fatalities had arisen through its use, the government has declared that the allegations as to fatalities are much exaggerated. Dr. Kirchner, director of the medical division of the Home Department, is quoted as stating that reports as to deaths in Frankfurt are entirely false. A university rector has stated that salvarsan costs only 8 marks per kilo, to manufacture, and it is sold at 16,000 marks per kilo.

The bonded debt of the International Agricultural Corporation has again been reduced, the company, through the Bankers' Trust Co., having purchased \$436,500 of the first mortgage and collateral trust 20-year sinking fund gold 5 per cent bonds, due May 1, 1932. The company is receiving about 800 tons of sulphuric acid per day from the Tennessee Copper Co. under contract at \$4.81 per ton, and all that is not required in making fertilizer is sold at \$15 per ton.

CLAIMS DISCOVERY OF NEW EXPLOSIVE

Dr. D. De Waltoff, newly elected Vice President of the American Medico-Pharmaceutical League, made the declaration at the annual meeting and banquet of the league in the Hotel Astor that he and his son had discovered an explosive so powerful that a five-grain tablet would wreck the Woolworth Building. Dr. De Waltoff said he and his son were experimenting to find a cheap substitute for gasoline and were using a Wedgewood mortar when suddenly there was a terrific explosion.

Dr. De Waltoff added: "I am going to be very conservative in my estimate of the new explosive which resulted from this accident. I will say it is 10,000 times more powerful than dynamite. I will say that a five-grain tablet would destroy the Woolworth Building."

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acid, Tartaric, crystals, 2c to 3c.
Albumen, from Eggs, 15c.
Ammonia Water, 16 degrees, 3c.
Ammonium, Muriate, C. P., Granular, 2c.
Arsenic, White, Powdered Commercial, 5c.
Powdered, Pure, 2c.
Bay Rum, P. R., blbs., gal., 5c.
Bone, Cuttlefish, 10c.
Jeweler's, 5c.
Buchu Leaves, Short, 10c.
Cantharides, Chinese, 5c.
Cobalt, Powdered (Fly Poison), 5c.
Colchicum Seed, 25c.
Powdered, 30c.
Codeine, oz., 55c.
Copper Sulphate, 3½c.

Cream Tartar, Powdered, 2c.
Dandelion Root, 10c.
Extract of Male Fern, 25c.
Foenumgraecum Seed, Ground, 3c.
Glycerin, C. P., drums, 1c to 2c.
Ipecac Root, Carthagenae, 10c.
Isinglass, Russian, 25c.
Kola Nuts, 5c.
Mercury, Sulphocyanate, 50c.
Morphine Sulphate, 1 oz. vials, 50c.
Oil, Neatsfoot, 5c.
Pepper, Black, 5c.
Potassium Hypophosphite, 15c.
Rochelle Salt, 1c to 5c.
Soap, Soft Green, 3c.
Tar, Barbadoes, gal., 40c.
Thymol, lb., \$2.50.
Zinc, Stearate, 5c.

Declined

Arrowroot, American, 5c.
Calcium Bromide, 20c.
Copper Sulphate, Powdered, 5c.
Ethyl Bromide, 10c.
Formaldehyde, 5c.
Oil, Castor, American, 5c.

Oil, Linseed, Boiled, 5c to 8c.
Oil, Juniper Wood, 25c.
Potassium, Yellow Prussiate, 5c.
Sodium Benzoate, 50c.
Spirits of Turpentine, 3c.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

BETTER INQUIRY FOR DYESTUFFS

Business at Present Restricted on Account of Light Offerings—Scarcity of Shipping Facilities Continues to Curtail Foreign Trade—Prices Firm.

Aside from a better volume of inquiries the New York market on colors and dyestuffs remains virtually unchanged. Business has been restricted to small quantities. This condition has been brought about because offerings on a number of important articles were noticeably light, and while the general tone of the market was steady and firm nothing new characterized any of the various articles, either colors or dyestuffs.

The work of the Finance Committee of the Senate on the new revenue bill has been watched with keen interest. While many changes have been made the status of colors and dyestuffs remains about the same, and the stronger undertone has undoubtedly been brought about because factors have reconciled themselves to the increased taxation on imports, a number of which, heretofore, have been on the free list. Trading in a number of instances has been restricted to the amount of spot stocks said to be available, and whether or not reported scarcity of some varieties is an actual fact or that holders are refusing to place goods on the open market at the present time is a matter of conjecture. Certainly there has been no noticeable weakening on any grades during the week, and while much speculation is in progress almost every large factor here continues to talk of an immediate advance in price.

There is no change in the market for albumen. While inquiries have picked up considerably trading is not brisk and prices have shown no material fluctuations during the week. The consumer demand for spot archil seems to increase from day to day, and from some directions holders are asking higher prices for absolute spot stocks. A limited supply of spot triple is available in this market at 19c, despite the fact that others are asking as high as 19½c. The lower price is caused by a falling off in the export business. Foreign interests are willing to pay higher prices than are asked in the New York market, but since there is no way of shipping stocks abroad, holders are willing to sell to domestic consumers at prices noted above.

It is understood that English cubebear is available in fair sized quantities at around 20c. This price is a decline of one cent under quotations of last week, and while it cannot be learned that the market is weaker, insofar as demand is concerned (because some are holding at 21c) spot supplies are available at 20c, and possibly less, when consumer and quantity are specified. It is also stated that spot supplies of hematine crystals are available in the New York market at around 24c. Others, however, are asking as high as 34c for this product. Buyers and quantity govern the price largely on this product.

Cochineal, cutch, divi divi, gambier, indigo and logwood all continue to move in fairly good volume and no material price changes have been recorded during the week.

Intermediates have been in good inquiry, and in a number of cases trading has been confined to the amount of spot stocks reported as being available.

Imports of colors and dyestuffs are given in detail under the respective headings. It is interesting to note the steady increase of importations of some dye materials, as given in the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, for the month of March, 1917.

Albumen—The volume of business continues light. Spot supplies are offered quite freely, but present prices do not seem sufficiently attractive to consumers. Prevailing quotations are steady at 46c@50c a pound, with only small business passing at these figures. Mail and telegraphic inquiries are heavy.

Archil—It is noted that offerings of spot archil are being made more freely this week. Three tons of the triple is quoted on the spot at 19c. Consumers are anxious to buy, and since there is not much spot to be had in the New York market interest is being directed toward forward positions. Quotations range as follows: the double, nomi-

nal at 14½c@16½c a pound; the triple around 19c@19½c a pound, and the concentrated steady and firm at 28½c@30½c a pound.

Cochineal—Prices on cochineal are holding firm and unchanged this week. There has been no let up in inquiries by mail and by telegraph. The advance noted several weeks ago continues to hold and the market is assuming a firmer tone daily. The price for spot is 52c a pound.

Cutch—Dealers still complain of light demand. Supplies are abundant and inquiries are heavy from all parts of the country, but business has failed to develop. Dealers say that they would prefer to keep stocks in store than to sell below 12½c@13½c a pound, for the Rangoon on the spot. The liquid is comparatively weak at 8½c@9c a pound on the spot.

Divi Divi—A strong call for spot divi divi has been noted and prices are gradually advancing for spot goods. It is stated that the bulk of divi divi afloat on steamships en route for American ports has already been sold on contract, and imports from time to time would have little to do with the prevailing condition of the New York market. The condition is acute. Tons lots are being held firm at \$62, and smaller parcels are quoted at 3½c a pound.

Gambier—Nothing new was developed during the week in gambier. Stocks afloat and due here the middle of June are quoted at 15c a pound. Spot goods in car lots are bringing 15½c a pound as the inside price for the common. Cubes No. 1 are quoted at 23c@24c a pound, while cubes No. 2 continue in strong demand at 21c@22c a pound.

According to Government statistics importations for the month of March, 1917, amounted to 733,171 pounds (free) valued at \$52,700. For the corresponding month of 1916 the imports were 753,505 pounds, valued at \$60,239.

Indigo—Spot offerings on indigo are becoming more restricted daily, and the market continues to tighten. There is a heavy demand and few are quoting less than 52c a pound for the cotton, while 30c a pound prevails as the outside price for the wool, absolute spot.

During the month of March, 1917, importations into the United States of synthetic indigo amounted to 154,930 pounds (dutiable), valued at \$123,428. Importations of natural indigo (dutiable) March, 1917, amounted to 204,153 pounds, valued at \$410,006.

Logwood—Trading continues only moderate on logwood. Importers of Campeache and Jamaica grades are reluctant to hold large supplies here because of increased cost of storage. At the same time shipping facilities from Mexico are uncertain, and a sudden consumer demand would cause material advances in prices here. Some business has passed at \$39 a ton, although a number of importers are holding at as high as \$41 a ton. Chips are steady at around 5c. Fustic continues in light supply and prices are firm. Hematine crystals are in good demand and the market is firm at 19c@26c a pound.

Importations of quebracho for the month of March, 1917, amounted to 18,186,651 pounds, valued at \$1,717,751, which shows a remarkable increase of volume, with a material decrease in the pro rata cost per pound, as the following figures for the month of March, 1916, will indicate: e. g., March, 1916, pounds imported 4,400,060, value \$366,750. There was imported during the month of March, 1917, logwoods valued at \$324,865, a total tonnage of 8,788. For the corresponding month of 1916 the imports were 10,495 tons, valued at \$225,242.

Coal Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—It appears that the demand for this product has fallen off slightly during the week, and consequently prices have declined a shade. Offerings are now freer in the New York market and a number of holders are anxious to sell at around \$1.70@\$1.80 for spot goods. Contract stocks, immediate shipments from works, are quoted at as low as \$1.50 in most quarters.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The upward trend of the local market continues undisturbed, and the firmer condition noted for several weeks continues to hold. Spot stocks, it is stated, are in comparatively light supply, trading between dealers and consumers is accordingly restricted. As high as 35c a pound has been the inside price with around 37c a pound holding steady as the outside price.

Aminoazobenzene—Large consumers are now directing more attention to futures than to spot offerings of aminoazobenzene. Quotations generally heard in the New York market range from \$1.75 to \$1.85 a pound, with stocks for nearby delivery quoted at \$1.65@\$1.70 a pound.

Aniline Oil for Red—Only a slight improvement has been noted in this product. Spot quotations range from \$1.12 to \$1.15 a pound, but according to local dealers these quotations will decrease unless the demand picks up.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The tone of the market on both the oil and the salts is firmer daily. There has been a strong demand from consumers, and it is stated in reliable quarters that large Government orders will be placed about the middle of this month. During the week heavy buying has fairly well cleaned up spot supplies of the salts, and few sales have passed at less than 35c a pound. It is interesting to note that importations of the salts into the United States have gradually dwindled until just \$4 worth (20 pounds) was received here in March, 1916, and none in March of this year.

Benzidine—After considerable fluctuation in price the quotations this week are a trifle lower than last week. The general range is between \$1.80 and \$1.90 a pound for spot stocks, dry base, and \$1.60@\$1.70 a pound for the sulphate.

Benzol—Offerings are freer on benzol and considerable business is being done that does not reach the open market. Some large makers have moderate supplies accumulated for immediate delivery, and carlot business is available at prices that range from the minimum of 55c works, and up to 57c per gallon, f. o. b. works. Small quantities are quoted at 58c@60c per gallon spot, New York. Contract business is being placed in good volume at 55c@56c per gallon.

Betanaphthol—While there appear to be spot supplies on hand prices show an advance. Less talk is heard about over-production. The technical is quoted around 70c a pound, as the inside price, and the sublimed holds strong at 85c@90c a pound.

Diethylaniline—This product is extremely scarce in the New York market. There is a strong demand but trading is greatly restricted on account of reported light stocks on hands. As a matter of fact it is difficult to establish a price. Forward positions, thirty and sixty days' delivery, are quoted at \$3.50.

Dimethylaniline—The local market is strong and active. Spot supplies are light and the price most generally heard is 60c a pound as the minimum. Others are asking 62c a pound and more. The export business is attracting little or no attention as makers have their hands full taking care of the domestic demand.

Dinitrophenol—No material change is noted this week in the local market on dinitrophenol. Spot stocks are reported as light with 70c@72c a pound. Contract goods are quoted at 67c a pound.

Metatoluylendiamine—A more settled condition is noted this week and the tone of the market is firmer. Second hands are doing less reselling below manufacturers' prices. Spot stocks continue ample, and considerable business is passing at \$1.70@\$1.75 a pound.

Naphthalene—The inside quotation on naphthalene is 9½c a pound. Some sellers are quoting 10c a pound. A good grade of the flakes is finding a ready market. A number of car lot orders are going unfilled, but considerable business is being done in quantities less than car lots.

Naphthylamine—With a strong demand and a fair quantity of spot supplies the New York market is steady and firm. Prices are unchanged at \$1.15@\$1.25 for the alpha, and \$1.10@\$1.20 a pound for the beta, on the spot.

Nitrotoluol—The demand continues comparatively light, but quotations are holding unchanged. Spot offerings are made freely at 60c a pound. Large consumers are directing more attention to forward positions than to spot goods.

Para-Amidophenol—With a strong call from all sections and spot stocks sufficient the market continues strong, with a firmer undertone. The base is quoted at \$5.50@\$6.00 a pound on the spot, and the hydrochloride \$5.00@\$5.50 for absolute spot.

Paradichlorbenzol—A slightly firmer tone is noticed

this week, although trading continues in light volume. Spot stocks are said to be plentiful, but while a good many inquiries are being received business is still unsatisfactory to holders. Spot is offered freely at 21c@24c a pound.

Toluidine—The market continues unchanged on both the ortho and the para. Sellers are quoting in the neighborhood of 90c a pound for a good grade of the ortho, with others asking as high as \$1 a pound. An inferior grade is still offered on this market at 75c@80c a pound. Supplies of the para are held tight because large makers have sold the bulk of their production for near deliveries. Quotations in first hands are around \$1.85@\$1.90 a pound. Others, however, are asking as high as \$2.00 a pound.

Toluol—Spot stocks are said to be light. Quotations for over the balance of the year range from \$1.85 up. From the minimum of \$1.90 up to \$2.00 a gallon are the prices quoted for nearby delivery on toluol. The average producer is not making free offerings, while the demand is strong and continuous in the New York market.

NEW CHEMICAL AND DYE COMPANIES IN MAY

Corporations formed in May for the manufacture of drugs, dyes and chemicals represented a total capitalization of \$16,375,000. The average monthly authorized capital of chemical and dye companies to date this year has been \$7,135,000, which is \$1,000,000 below the monthly average for 1916, which was \$8,256,000, but more than for the first five months in 1915. The total investment in drug, dye and chemical companies since January, 1915, is \$205,609,000. For this year, January to May, the investment has been \$40,770,000. The capitalization in May and the companies incorporated are given in the following table:

Active Chemical Company, New Jersey	\$150,000
Eastern Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., Delaware	2,000,000
Electro Metallurgical Sales Corporation, New York	500,000
Gold Leaf Natural Dye Co., Inc., The, New York	500,000
International Associated Pharmacists, Inc., The, Delaware	10,000,000
Jaffray Manufacturing Co., N. J.	50,000
Kellogg Products Company, Inc., N. Y.	2,300,000
Louis Stevens Sons, Inc., N. J.	125,000
Max Marx Color & Chemical Co., N. J.	100,000
Nassau Laboratories, Inc., N. Y.	100,000
Solax Drug Co., Delaware	100,000
Walkill Chemical Co., Inc., Delaware	250,000
Total	\$16,375,000

The growth of the chemical industry is demonstrated by the formation this year of nine companies with an authorized capital of more than \$1,000,000, the aggregate being \$32,770,000. The largest company organized in May was the International Associated Pharmacists, Inc., with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF GRAIN ALCOHOL BARRED

(*Special Correspondence.*)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5—All advertisements and solicitations for orders for grain alcohol, irrespective of the purpose for which sold, will be barred from the mails when addressed to territory to which it will be unlawful on and after July 1, next, under the provisions of the so-called "bone dry" law, to address mail matter containing advertisements or solicitations for orders for intoxicating liquor.

This announcement was made by the Post Office Department, holding grain alcohol to be an "intoxicating liquor" within the meaning of the act in question. Advertisements and solicitations for orders for denatured alcohol will not be affected by the act, inasmuch as this product is not deemed an intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the law.

FEWER FAILURES IN THE TRADE

R. G. Dun & Co. say the number of failures among trades in chemicals and drugs in the United States during May was 26 against 42 in the same month last year and 39 two years ago. The number of failures among manufacturers of drugs and chemicals last month was 5 against 3 last year and 2 in 1915.

CHILIAN NITRATE ARRIVES

An initial shipment of 3,000 tons of Chilian nitrate has been landed at New Orleans. The cargo was shipped in the *Coalinga*, a 12,000 ton tanker of the Union Oil Company of California.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	.44	— .45
*Acetone	.29%	— .30%
*Acetylacetin	24.00	— 24.50
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	—	— 3.50
1-lb. cartons	—	— 3.60
Aconitine, ½ oz.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar	.49	— .63
Alcohol, 188 proof	3.04	— 3.06
190 proof, U. S. P.	3.07	— 3.09
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	3.09	— 3.11
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	1.00	— 1.03
97 p.c.	1.05	— 1.07
Denatured, 180 proof	.71	— .72
188 proof	.72	— .73
Aldehyde, com.	1.24	— 1.50
Almonds, bitter	.29	— .31
Sweet	.27	— .29
Meal	.29	— .31
Aloin	.75	— .79
Aluminum Acetate	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	1.65	— 1.67
Sulphate, C.P.	.28	— .35
*Ambergris, black	oz. 10.00	— 14.00
Grey	oz. 22.00	— 27.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	.63	— .72
Benzoate	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	—	— .80
Carb. Dom., bbls., casks	.10	— 1.04
Resub., Cubes	.29	— .33
Fluoride	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	—	— 1.85
Iodide	3.50	— 3.55
Molybdate	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C. P.	.17	— .18
Nitrate, Cryst	.28	— .30
Gran.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	.85	— .95
Persulphate	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.55	— .60
Salicylate	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate, drums	gal. 3.80	— 4.05
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of		
Antimony	.17	— .20
Needle powder	.15	— .17
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free		
sulphur	.48	— .49
*Antipyrine, bulk	oz. 19.75	— 20.25
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	— 23.80
Areca Nuts	oz. .11%	— .12%
Powdered	oz. .16%	— .17
Argols	oz. .16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	oz. .60	— .65
White	oz. .18	— .18
Atropine, Alk.	oz. 55.00	— 56.00
Sulphate	oz. 50.00	— 52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .22	— .23
*Barium Carb. prec.	lb. .15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C. P.	lb. —	— .20
*Chlorate	lb. .51	— .61
*Barley, Pearl	100 lbs.	— 6.10
*Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal. 2.10	— 2.15
*St. Thomas	gal. 2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of		
almonds)		
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal. —	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal. —	— .24
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	gal. —	— .24
Benzonaphthol	lb. 16.00	— 18.00
Berberine Sulphate	oz. 1.80	— 1.90
Beta Naphthol resublimed	lb. 1.75	— 1.90
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb. —	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb. —	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb. —	— 3.25
Subgalate	lb. —	— 3.00
Nominal		

Bismuth, Subnitrate	lb. —	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb. —	— 4.75
Tannate	lb. —	— 2.90
Valerate	lb. —	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls. crystals	lb. .07%	— .074
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb. .08%	— .084
Powdered, bbls.	lb. .07%	— .074
Bromine U. S. P.	lb. .65	— .70
Burgundy Pitch	lb. .05%	— .06
*Imported	lb. .30	— .35
Cadmium Bromide	lb. —	— 4.25
Iodide	lb. —	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb. —	— 1.90
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb. 13.00	— 13.50
Bromide	oz. 10.70	— 12.00
Citrated	lb. 8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb. 17.50	— 17.55
Sulphate	lb. 18.80	— 18.85
Calcium, Glycerophosphate	lb. 1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphate	lb. .86	— .89
Iodide	lb. —	— 3.55
Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .30	— .35
Sulphocarbonate	lb. 1.42	— 1.45
Calomel, see Mercury		
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bbls. bbls.	lb. —	— .894
Square of 4 ounces	lb. —	— .90%
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb. —	— .91
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb. —	— .914
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb. —	— .914
Cases of 100 blocks	lb. —	— .90
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb. .88	— .89
Monobromated	lb. 2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb. 1.05	— 1.10
Powdered	lb. 1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb. 4.00	— 4.05
Powdered	lb. 3.95	— 4.05
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb. .06%	— .07
Cerium Oxalate	lb. .60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb. .04%	— .05
Heavy	lb. .034%	— .044%
Chloral Hydrate	lb. 1.35	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb. .06	— .06%
Wood, powdered	lb. .06%	— .07
Chlorine liquid	lb. .15	— .26
Chloroform	lb. .59	— .64
Chrysarobin	lb. 6.20	— 6.50
Sulphate	oz. —	— .55
Cinchonidine, Alk.	oz. —	— .93
Sulphate	oz. —	— .55
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz. —	— .51
Sulphate	oz. —	— .35
Cinnabar	lb. —	
Civet	oz. 1.95	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb. .44	— .48
Oleate	oz. .84	— .95
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz. —	— 7.00
Boxes	lb. .38	— .39
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz. —	— 7.25
*Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb. .28	— .29
Cases, fingers	lb. .37	— .40
Codeine, alk. ½-oz. vials	oz. —	— 14.00
Acetate, ½-oz. vials	oz. —	— 12.65
Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	oz. —	— 10.55
Sulphate, ½-oz. vials	oz. —	— 11.25
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb. .33	— .37
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb. .38	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb. .25	— .26
Powdered	lb. .30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb. .59	— .64
*Spanish Apples	lb. .55	— .57
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb. .55	— .60
Glutarate, powdered 20 p. c.	lb. —	— 1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		
Cotton Soluble	lb. .79	— 1.00
*Coumarin, refined	lb. 20.75	— 21.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U. S. P.	lb. —	— .47
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb. —	— .46%
Creosote, Beechwood	lb. 1.85	— 2.25
*Carbonate	lb. 7.45	— 8.40
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal. .19	— .20
*Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb. .29	— .34
Jewelers large	lb. 1.00	— 1.04
Small	lb. .85	— .89
French	lb. .29	— .34
Dextrin, Corn, bags	lb. —	— 5.90
*Potato, Domestic	lb. .09	— .10
*Imported	lb. .13	— .14
Dover's Powder	lb. 2.99	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb. .29%	— .50
Reeds	lb. 1.73	— 1.75
*Emetine, Alk.	oz. —	— 70.00
15 gr. vials	ea. —	— 3.75
*St. Thomas	gal. 2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of		
almonds)		
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal. —	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal. —	— .24
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	gal. —	— .24
Benzonaphthol	lb. 16.00	— 18.00
Berberine Sulphate	oz. 1.80	— 1.90
Beta Naphthol resublimed	lb. 1.75	— 1.90
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb. —	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb. —	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb. —	— 3.25
Subgalate	lb. —	— 3.00
Nominal		
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb. .74	— .75
Ergot Russian	lb. .71	— .73
Spanish	lb. —	
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb. —	— .23
U. S. P., 1880	lb. —	— .27
Washed	lb. —	— .23
Eucalyptol	lb. 1.34	— 1.39
Formaldehyde	lb. .17	— .18
Fuller's Earth, powdered	lb. .80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb. 1.30	— 1.35
*Gold	lb. —	— 1.35
Glucose	lb. 2.50	— 2.55
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb. —	
*Drums and bbls. added	lb. .61	— .61%
C. P. in cans	lb. .62%	— .63
Dynamite, drum included	lb. .60	— .60%
Saponification, Loose	lb. .48	— .48%
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb. .44	— .44%
*Grains of Paradise	lb. 3.25	— 4.00
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb. 3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb. 1.95	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb. 15.00	— 15.90
Carbonate	lb. —	
Salicylate	oz. 1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb. .95	— 1.05
Gun Cotton	oz. .18	— .20
*Haarlem Oil	lb. 5.95	— 7.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb. .75	— .80
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb. .38	— .40
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb. .11	— .12
Hydrogen Peroxide	4-oz. bottles	gross — 6.50
10-oz. bottles	gross — 10.25	
Pint bottles	gross — 18.00	
Hydroquinone	lb. 2.00	— 2.10
*Ichthyol	lb. 14.25	— 17.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb. 3.50	— 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb. 4.25	— 4.30
Crystals	lb. —	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb. 1.55	— 1.70
Iodide	lb. —	— 3.30
Perchloride	lb. .17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb. .18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb. .74	— .82
Russian	lb. 3.95	— 4.00
Japanese, No. 1	lb. .60	— .62
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb. 1.75	— 1.80
Kaolin	lb. .02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb. .17	— .20
Laanolin, hydrous, cans	lb. .32	— .37
Anhydrous, cans	lb. .50	— .55
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb. .45	— .50
Chloride	lb. .55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb. —	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb. .24	— .29
*Sticks, bbls., Corigliano	lb. .49	— .50
Lithium Benzoate	lb. 8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb. 1.25	— 1.28
Salicylate	lb. 4.00	— 4.40
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb. 2.45	— 3.00
*Lycoodium, U. S. P.	lb. 1.45	— 1.50
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb. .24	— .29
Glycerophosphate	lb. 4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb. 1.65	— 1.75
Iodide	lb. —	— 4.30
Oxide, Tech, bbls. or kegs	lb. .20	— .21
Peroxide	lb. .75	— .85
Salicylate	lb. —	
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,		
*Domestic, in bbls.	lb. 3.70	— 3.75
*U. S. P.	lb. 4.25	— 4.35
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb. —	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb. 1.60	— 1.75
Iodide	lb. —	— 4.30
Peroxide	lb. .70	— .75
Sulphate	lb. .45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb. .90	— 1.00
Small flake	lb. .72	— .76
Sorts	lb. .34	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb. 3.10	— 3.15
*Recryst	lb. 3.85	— 3.90
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea. —	— 95.00
Bisulphite	lb. —	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb. —	— .78
Powdered	lb. —	— .80
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb. —	— .81
50 p. c.	lb. —	— 1.13
Calomel, American	lb. —	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb. —	— 1.76
Powder, Granular	lb. —	— 1.71
Iodide, green	lb. —	— 3.70
Red	lb. —	— 3.80
Yellow	lb. —	— 3.70
Red Precipitate	lb. —	— 2.10
Powder	lb. —	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb. —	— 2.20
Powder	lb. —	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb. 12.00	-13.90	Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb. .13	- .13%	Citric crystals, bbls.	lb. - -	.75
Milk, powdered	lb. .15	- .17%	Ordinary	lb. .10	- 10%	Powder	lb. - -	.72
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb. .18%	- .20%	Sodium, Acetate	lb. .11%	- .12	Cresyllic, 95-100 p.c.	gal. 1.00	- 1.05
Morphine, Acet. $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v. 1-oz.			Cacodylate	oz. 1.90	- 2.00	Chromic, 35 p.c.	lb. 1.26	- 1.50
Hydrochlor. $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v. 1-oz. box oz.		- 10.10	Citrate, crystals	lb. - -	.64	German	lb. - -	-
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans		- 9.80	Granular U. S. P.	lb. .70	- .72	Formic, 75 p.c.	lb. .35	- .40
1-oz. vials		- 9.85	Benzoate, granulated, U.S.P. lb.	5.50	- 6.00	Callic, U. S. P., bulk	lb. 1.40	- 1.45
$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vials, $\frac{3}{4}$ -oz. boxes oz.		- 10.05	Bicarb, English	lb. - -	.024	Glycerophosphoric	lb. 3.45	- 5.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes oz.		- 10.10	Bromide, bulk	lb. - -	.45	Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz. .25	- .30
Diacetyl, Alk., $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v. .02 oz. 14.90		- 15.10	Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb. 2.55	- 2.60	Hydrobromic, Cone	lb. 2.40	- 2.45
Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v. .02 oz. 13.50		- 13.65	Hypophosphite	lb. .92	- .95	Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb. .35	- .40
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.		- 15.25	Iodide	lb. 3.40	- 3.45	Dilute 3 p.c.	lb. .20	- .25
v.			Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb. - -	1.07	Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb. 1.50	- 1.60
*Moss, Iceland	lb. .35	- .40	Recrystallized	lb. .09	- .12	U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb. .40	- .45
Irish	lb. .10	- .11	Dried	lb. .20	- .28	Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb. 3.40	- 3.45
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz. 10.00	- 10.50	Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	lb. - -	.85	Molybdc, C.P.	lb. 6.90	- 7.40
Tonquin	oz. 18.00	- 18.25	Starch, Corn, Pearl, bags, cwt.	lb. - -		Muriatic, C. P.	lb. .06	- .07
Grain, Cab.	oz. 16.00	- 16.75	Potato, granulated	lb. .47	- .48	Nitric, C. P.	lb. .11	- .12
Tonquin	oz. 29.00	- 30.00	Storax, liquid, cases	lb. 7.00	- 7.40	Nitro Muriatic	lb. .19	- .23
Druggists	oz. 27.00	- 28.00	Strontium Acetate	lb. - -	.25	Oleic, purified	lb. .30	- .35
Synthetic	lb. 11.50	- 12.75	Bromide, crystals	lb. - -	.70	Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb. .45	- .46
Naphthalene, flake	lb. .10	- .11	Iodide	lb. 2.75	- 2.80	Picric, kegs	lb. .80	- 1.10
Balls	lb. .13	- .14	Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb. 2.70	- 3.00	Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb. - -	.45
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb. .18	- .21	Acetate	lb. .45	- .52	Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb. 3.15	- 3.25
Sulphate	lb. .22	- .23	Nitrate	lb. .46	- .50	Crystals, bottles	lb. 2.95	- 3.15
Nux Vomica, whole	lb. .13%	- .14	Sulphur, (Glauber's Salt) 100-lb.	lb. .47	- .48	Pyrogallic, purified	lb. .05	- .06
Powdered	lb. .15	- .16	Strontium, liquid, cases	lb. .70	- .72	Crude	lb. .24	- .29
*Opium, cases	lb. - -	27.00	Bromide, crystals	lb. - -		Salicylic bulk, U. S. P.	lb. .80	- .85
*Jobbing lots	lb. - -	28.00	Iodide	lb. .29	- .40	Stearic	lb. .14	- .15
*Granular	lb. - -	31.00	Sulphur, U. S. P.	lb. 1.35	- 1.45	Sulphuric, C.P.	lb. .05	- .07
*Powdered U. S. P.	lb. - -	29.00	Acetate	lb. 1.45	- 1.55	Sulphurous	lb. .03	- .05
Orthoform	oz. 1.35	- 1.40	Nitrate	lb. 1.40	- 1.45	Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb. .95	- 1.00
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb. 1.50	- 1.55	Sulphur, bbls, roll ... 100 lbs.	lb. 1.25	- 1.50	Powdered, U. S. P.	lb. .76	- .82
Papain	lb. 3.55	- 3.95	Flour	lb. 2.85	- 3.00			
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P. gal.	2.50	- 2.90	Flowers	lb. 3.05	- 3.40			
Paris Green, kegs	lb. .44	- .45	Precipitated (Lac)	lb. .30	- .35			
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb. 0.0434	- .05	Washed	lb. .08	- .10			
Cream	lb. .07	- .07%	Tamarinds, bbls.	lb. .094	- .094			
Lily white	lb. .094	- .095	Kegs	lb. 6.00	- 6.25			
Snow white	lb. 12.94	- 12.94	Tar, Barbadoes	lb. .30	- .35			
Phenolphthalein	lb. 17.00	- 18.00	North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz. .85				
Phosphorus, yellow	lb. .80	- .85	Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb. .61	- .64			
Red	lb. 1.00	- 1.05	Casks	lb. .56	- .57			
*Pilocarpine	oz. 18.05	- 19.50	Terpin Hydrate	lb. .54	- .60			
Piperidine	oz. .90	- .95	Terpinol	lb. .75	- .90			
Piper	oz. .60	- .65	Thymol, crystals	lb. 19.75	- 20.00			
Podophyllin, U. S. P.	oz. 2.95	- 3.00	Iodide	lb. 15.00	- 16.00			
Poppy Heads	lb. .75	- .76	Tin, crystals	lb. .40	- .40%			
Potassium acetate	oz. 1.26	- 1.27	Bichloride	lb. .194	- .20			
Bicarb.	lb. 1.30	- 1.40	Oxide	lb. .66	- 65%			
Bisulphite	lb. .45	- .60	Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.	lb. 3.70	- 3.80			
C. P.	lb. .75	- .85	Turpentine, Venice, True	lb. .12	- 1.2%			
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb. - -	1.00	Artificial	lb. .64	- .69			
Citrate, bulk	lb. - -	1.54	Spirits, see Naval Stores.	lb. .56	- .58			
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz. - -	1.45	Vanillin	oz. .64	- .69			
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz. 1.65	- 1.70	Witch Hazel Ext., dbl. dist.	gal. .56	- .58			
Iodide, bulk	lb. 2.90	- 2.95	Gran.	lb. .28	- .28			
Lactophosphate	oz. - -	25	Med.	lb. .31	- .38			
*Permanganate	lb. 4.00	- 4.25	Zinc Carbonate	lb. .25	- .26			
Salicylate	lb. 3.00	- 3.25	Chloride	lb. .145	- .16			
Sulphate, pure	lb. .60	- .65	Iodide	lb. .325	- .325			
C. P.	lb. .75	- .75	Metallic, C. P.	lb. .45	- .75			
Tartrate, powdered	lb. .75	- .85	Oxide	lb. .104	- .114			
Quassia chips	lb. .07	- .07%	Permanganate	lb. 4.75	- 5.00			
Quinine, Sulph. 100 or tins, oz.	oz. - -	75	Salicylate	lb. - -	3.25			
50-oz. tins	oz. - -	75	C. P.	lb. .15	- .18			
25-oz. tins	oz. - -	76	Sulphate	lb. .05	- .06			
5-oz. tins	oz. - -	77						
1-oz. tins	oz. - -	82						
*Second hands	oz. - -	75						
*Amsterdam	oz. .75	- .77						
*German	oz. .75	- .77						
*Java	oz. .75	- .78						
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	oz. - -	80						
Sulphate, tins	oz. - -	40						
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb. 15.00	- 15.75						
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bbls., lb.	- -	42						
Powdered, bbls.	lb. - -	41						
Rose Water, triple dist., den. lb.	6.00	- 6.20						
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb. .03	- .04						
*Saccharin	lb. 33.00	- 34.00						
Safrol	lb. - -							
Salicin, bulk	lb. 16.00	- 17.00						
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb. - -	1.50						
Sandalwood	lb. .18	- .19						
Ground	lb. .20	- .22						
Santonin, cryst. bulk	lb. 36.00	- 37.25						
Powdered	lb. 36.90	- 37.90						
Scammony, resin	lb. 2.50	- 2.80						
Powdered	lb. 2.70	- 3.00						
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb. - -	30						
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz. - -	464						
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz. .40	- .41						
Oxide	oz. .96	- 1.00						
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb. .27	- .28						
Marseilles, white	lb. .17	- .18						
Green, pure	lb. .15	- .16						
Ordinary	lb. .10%	- .11%						
*Nominal								

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb. - -	- -	Glacial, 99 p.c. carbonyls	lb. .31	- .35
Benzoic, from gum	lb. - -	- -	ex Toluol	lb. .625	- 6.75
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb. - -	- -	Distilled	lb. 3.00	- -
Powdered, bbls.	lb. - -	- -	Linalool	lb. 3.10	- 3.15
amorphic	lb. 4.35	- 4.45	Mace, distilled	lb. 1.50	- 1.55
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs. oz.	lb. .49	- .51	Malefern	lb. 12.75	- 14.00
1-lb. bottles	lb. .53	- .54	"Mustard, natural	lb. - -	-
5-lb. bottles	lb. .51	- .52	Artificial	lb. - -	- 24.00
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb. .474	- .48	Neroli, bigarade	lb. 45.00	- 55.00
Cinnamic	lb. 5.00	- 5.20	Petale	lb. 55.00	- 60.00
Chrysophanic	lb. 6.20	- 6.35	Artificial	lb. 20.00	- 25.00
"Nominal			Nutmeg	lb. 1.50	- 1.55
			Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb. 2.50	- 2.75
			Sweet, West Indian	lb. 2.65	- 2.75
			Italian, sweet	lb. 3.00	- 3.25
			"Nominal		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb. .30 — .32	Simaruba	lb. .24 — .25	Henna	lb. .11 — .12
*Patchouli	lb. 24.00 — 26.00	Soap, whole	lb. .08 — .08½	Horehound	lb. .20 — .22
Pennyroyal, American	lb. 1.80 — 1.90	Cut	lb. .15 — .15½	Jaborandi	lb. .19 — .26
Imported	lb. 1.40 — 1.60	Crushed	lb. .09½ — .10	Laurel	lb. .09 — .09½
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb. 2.35 — 2.45	Tonga	lb. .39 — .40	Life Everlasting	lb. .06 — .07
Petit Grain, So. American	lb. 3.50 — 3.60	Wahoo of Root	lb. .35 — .37	Liverwort	lb. .55 — .60
French	lb. 9.00 — 10.00	of Tree	lb. .15 — .16	Lobelia	lb. .08 — .09
Pimento	lb. 2.65 — 2.75	Willow, Black	lb. .07½ — .09½	Lovage	lb. .28 — .33
*Pine Needles	lb. 1.75 — 1.95	White	lb. .11 — .14½	Matco	lb. .26 — .29
Rose, natural	oz. 22.00 — 24.00	White Pine	lb. .06 — .07	*Marijora, German	lb. .55 — .55
Synthetic	oz. 2.80 — 2.95	White Poplar	lb. .03 — .04	French	lb. .34 — .35
*Rosemary, French	lb. .80 — .90	Wild Cherry	lb. .07 — .08	Liverwort	lb. .60 — .70
Safrol	lb. .45 — .50	Witch Hazel	lb. .04 — .05	Pennyroyal	lb. .05½ — .06
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb. 12.20 — 12.35	BEANS		Peppermint, American	lb. .15 — .19
West Indian	lb. 6.00 — 6.25	Calabar	lb. .29 — .30	Fichi	lb. .10 — .12
Sassafras, natural	lb. .80 — .97	St. Ignatius	lb. .24 — .26	Prince's Pine	lb. .05 — .11
Artificial	lb. .28 — .30	St. John's Bread	lb. .07 — .07½	Plantain	lb. .10½ — .11
Savin	lb. 5.95 — 6.50	Tonka, Angostura	lb. .89 — .95	*Pulsatilla	lb. 7.45 — 7.50
Spearmint	lb. 1.90 — 2.10	Para	lb. .54 — .60	Queen of the Meadow	lb. .08 — .09
Spruce	lb. .90 — 1.00	Surinam	lb. .64 — .69	Rose, red	lb. 1.35 — 1.45
Tansy	lb. 2.25 — 2.35	Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb. 5.00 — 6.50	Rue	lb. .22 — .23
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.40 — 1.60	Cuts	lb. 3.70 — 4.25	*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb. — — .65
White, French	lb. 1.50 — 1.70	Bourbon	lb. 2.20 — 2.40	*Grinding	lb. .55 — .60
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 2.50 — 3.00	South American	lb. 3.20 — 4.20	Greek	lb. .16 — .16½
Heavy	lb. 8.00 — 9.00	Tahiti, white label	lb. 1.55 — 1.60	Spanish	lb. .12 — .13
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb. 4.25 — 4.50	Green label	lb. 1.45 — 1.50	*Savory	lb. .17 — .17½
Birch, Sweet	lb. 2.45 — 2.65	BERRIES		Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .75 — .80
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb. .80 — .90	Cubeb, ordinary	lb. .70 — .75	Half leaf	lb. .64 — .70
Wormseed	lb. 4.40 — 4.60	XX	lb. .75 — .80	Siftings	lb. .39 — .41
Wormwood	lb. 3.25 — 3.50	Powdered	lb. .75 — .76	Powdered	lb. .39 — .40
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 12.00 — 23.00	Fish	lb. .07 — .07½	Tinnevelly	lb. .14 — .21
Manila	lb. 30.00 — 40.00	Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .18 — .20	Pods	lb. .20 — .22
Artificial	lb. 14.00 — 24.00	Juniper	lb. .07 — .08½	Squaw Vine	lb. .14 — .16

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 11.00 — 11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb. 4.25 — 4.75
Cubeb	lb. 4.60 — 6.00
Ginger	lb. 3.50 — 4.50
*Lupulin	lb. — —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. 6.25 — 7.00
Pepper, black	lb. 10.50 — 11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
Orris, domestic	lb. 4.00 — 4.25

Crude Drugs

COPAIBA	BALSAMS
Copaiba, Para	lb. .54 — .55
South American	lb. .90 — .95
Fir, Canada	gal. 6.00 — 6.50
Oregon	gal. .85 — .88
Peru	lb. 3.95 — 4.00
Tolu	lb. .39 — .41

BARKS

Angostura	lb. .65 — .75
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .18 — .20
Blackhawk, of Root	lb. .18 — .20
of Tree	lb. .15 — .17
Buckthorn	lb. .21 — .24
Calisaya	lb. .18 — .22
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .12 — .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb. .25 — .26
Siftings	lb. .12 — .14
Chestnut	lb. .06½ — .07½
Cinchona, red, quills	lb. .37 — .39
Broken	lb. .31 — .36
*Yellow "quills"	lb. .36 — .39
Broken	lb. .29 — .36
Lora, pale, bark	lb. .26 — .27
Powdered, boxes	lb. .19 — .20
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb. .29 — .36
Condouango	lb. .12 — .13
Cotton Root	lb. .08 — .09
Cramp, true	lb. .60 — .65
Cramp (so-called)	lb. .25 — .26
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .06½ — .07
Elm, grinding	lb. .08 — .09
Select, bdls.	lb. .18 — .19
Ordinary	lb. .11 — .13
Hemlock	lb. .06 — .08
Lemon Peel	lb. .07 — .09
Mezereon	lb. .24 — .29
Oak, red	lb. .08 — .10
White	lb. .03 — .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .04½ — .05½
Sweet	lb. .13½ — .14
Trieste	lb. .12½ — .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .11½ — .12
Northern	lb. .15 — .17
Pomegranate	lb. .25 — .26
of Fruit	lb. .30 — .32
*Quebracho	lb. 1.90 — 1.95
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .08 — .13
Select	lb. .16 — .17
*Nominal	

Simaruba	lb. .24 — .25
Soap, whole	lb. .08 — .08½
Cut	lb. .15 — .15½
Crushed	lb. .09½ — .10
Tonga	lb. .39 — .40
Wahoo of Root	lb. .35 — .37
of Tree	lb. .15 — .16
Willow, Black	lb. .07½ — .09½
White	lb. .11 — .14½
White Pine	lb. .06 — .07
White Poplar	lb. .03 — .04
Wild Cherry	lb. .07 — .08
Witch Hazel	lb. .04 — .05

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb. .25 — .30
Balmony	lb. .08 — .09
Bay, true	lb. 1.00 — 1.04
Belladonna	lb. 1.60 — 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .05½ — .07
Buchu, short	lb. 1.28 — 1.30
Long	lb. 1.30 — 1.35
Cannabis, true imported	lb. 2.50 — 2.60
American	lb. .65 — .77
Catnip	lb. .04 — .08
Chestnut	lb. .60 — .65
*Coca, Huancuco	lb. .36 — .38
*Truxillo	lb. .42 — .48
Coltsfoot	lb. .30½ — .31
Conium	lb. .20 — .20½
Corn Silk	lb. .07 — .09
Damiana	lb. .13 — .15
Dandelion	lb. .18 — .19
Deer Tongue	lb. .09½ — .11
Digitalis, Domestic	lb. .53 — .65
Imported	lb. .64 — .70
Eucalyptus	lb. .07 — .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb. .21 — .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb. .07 — .08
Hennbane, German	lb. 4.55 — 4.65
Russian	lb. 4.70 — 4.90
*Nominal	

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Rio	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	—	12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.18
Kava Kava	lb.	18½	—	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.66	—	.68
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Powdered	lb.	.24	—	.25
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	17½	—	18½
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.26
Lovage, Am.:	lb.	.65	—	.75
Manaca	lb.	.21	—	.23
Mandrake	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	—	5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	—	.16
Verona	lb.	.13	—	.14
Finger	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Parreira Brava	lb.	.58	—	.60
Pellitory	lb.	.35	—	.47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	—	.50
Pleurisy	lb.	.19	—	.20
Poke	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Rhatany	lb.	.17½	—	18½
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	—	.79
Cuts	lb.	.41	—	.65
High Dried	lb.	.20	—	.21
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.44	—	.46
American	lb.	.21	—	.25
Mexican	lb.	.28	—	.30
Senega, Northern	lb.	.64	—	.66
Southern	lb.	.75	—	.80
Serpentaria	lb.	.09½	—	.11½
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.35	—	.40
*Snake, Black	lb.	.33	—	.35
Canada, natural	lb.	.38	—	.43
Stripped	lb.	.22	—	.24
Spikenard	lb.	.15	—	.16
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12½	—	.14
Squill, white	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Stillingia	lb.	.06	—	.07
Stone	lb.	.27	—	.28
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.17	—	.20
True (Aletris)	lb.	.69	—	.80
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.71	—	.76
*English	lb.	.80	—	.85
*German	lb.	.53	—	.55
Japanese	lb.	.13½	—	.16
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	—	.12
SEEDS				
*Anise, Levant	lb.	.52	—	.33
Russian	lb.	.26	—	.27
Spanish	lb.	.27	—	.28
Star	lb.	.30	—	.30½
Mexican	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Dutch	lb.	.06	—	.07
Smyrna	lb.	.07½	—	.08
South American	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Caraway	lb.	.64	—	.65
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.85	—	1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.47	—	.47½
Decorated	lb.	.60	—	.60½
Celery	lb.	.27	—	.28
Colchicum	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Conium	lb.	.54	—	.59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.26	—	.26½
Bleached domestic	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	19½	—	20
Malta	lb.	19½	—	20
Mogador	lb.	19½	—	20
Morocco	lb.	19	—	20
Dill	lb.	17½	—	.18
Fennel, French	lb.	.21	—	.22
*German, small	lb.	.19	—	.21
*Romanian, small	lb.	19½	—	21
Flax, whole	per bbl.	13.00	—	13.25
Ground	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Foenugreek	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Domestic	lb.	.19	—	.20
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	—	.05½
*Russian	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Enbana	lb.	.31	—	.33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Larkspur	lb.	.21½	—	.23
Lobelia	lb.	.21½	—	.23½
Millet, natural	lb.	—	—	.03½
*Hulled	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	14½	—	.15
Bombay	lb.	.11	—	.11½
California, brown	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Chinese	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Dutch, yellow	lb.	14½	—	.14½
English yellow	lb.	14½	—	.14½
*German, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Silicy, brown	lb.	14½	—	.15
Parasley	lb.	16½	—	.18½
Powpaw, Dutch	lb.	.75	—	.76
*Russian	lb.	—	—	—
*Turkish	lb.	—	—	—
Pumpkin	lb.	10½	—	.11
Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—
Heavy Chemicals				
Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05	—	.05½
56 p.c.	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
70 p.c.	lb.	.13	—	.15
80 p.c.	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Glacial	lb.	.27	—	.32
Alum, ammonia, Lump	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Ground	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Powdered	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Chrome	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Potash, lump	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Ground	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Powdered	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	.63½
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.25
Quince, select	lb.	.79	—	.89
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Japanese	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	20½	—	.23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	—	.28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	—	.17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	—	4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Small	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10	—	.10½
China	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Madras	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Levant	lb.	.40	—	.45
GUMS				
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Cape	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Socotrine, Lump	lb.	.29	—	.31
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.22	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	.53	—	.56
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.42	—	.49
Seconds	lb.	.39	—	.40
Sorts Amber	lb.	.20	—	.21
Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.35
Asafoetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	—	.13½
Sumatra	lb.	.33	—	.36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	—	.29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.69	—	.70
Euphorbium	lb.	.21	—	.23
Powd red	lb.	.25	—	.29
Galbanum	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Gamboge	lb.	2.35	—	2.43
Guaiac.	lb.	.30	—	.38
Hemlock	lb.	.80	—	.90
Kino	lb.	.50	—	.55
Locust	lb.	.28	—	.30
Mastic	lb.	.56	—	.57
Myrrh, select	lb.	.39	—	.43
Sorts.	lb.	.32	—	.34
Siftings	lb.	.26	—	.28
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	—	.13
Tears	lb.	.17	—	.18
Sandarac	lb.	.39	—	.41
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	—	.25
Sorts	lb.	.18½	—	.24
Spruce	lb.	.65	—	.95
Thus per bbl.	280 lbs.	9.75	—	10.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.28	—	2.37
Seconds	lb.	1.94	—	2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	—	1.85
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	—	2.80
Seconds	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Thirds	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
WAXES				
Bayberry	lb.	.29	—	.31
Bees, white	lb.	.54	—	.57
Yellow crude	lb.	42½	—	43½
Yellow refined	lb.	.45	—	.47
Candelilla	lb.	.24	—	.27
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.51	—	.52
No. 1	lb.	.48	—	.49
No. 2	lb.	.44	—	.45
No. 3	lb.	.40	—	.43
*Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.15	—	.17
Japan	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Montan, crude	4.4	.30	—	.40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.60	—	.68
Green	lb.	.89	—	.90
Refrined, white	lb.	.82	—	.86
Domestic	lb.	.34	—	.35
*Refrined, yellow	lb.	.65	—	.70
Foreign	lb.	.09	—	.13
*Nominal.	lb.	.11	—	.14
Plaster of Paris				
True Dental	bb.	—	—	1.76
Potash Bichromate	lb.	.35½	—	.36
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.40	—	.40
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.85	—	.86
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.60	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	.69	—	.74
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton	ton	375.00	—	400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	—	2.80
Yellow	lb.	.96	—	1.00
Saltpetr, crude	lb.	—	—	—
Refined	lb.	.31	—	.38
Soda Ash, 59 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	2.90	—	3.00
Dense	lb.	3.90	—	4.25
Bisulphate	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Caustic, dom. 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	6.60	—	6.75
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	—	6.25
Chlorate	lb.	.24½	—	.25½
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	—	1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.65
Refined	lb.	.05½	—	.05½
Nitrite	lb.	.38	—	.42
Prussiate	lb.	.30	—	.35
Silicate 140 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.50
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	—	1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	—	.75
Soda, Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.02	—	.02½
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	—	.03½

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphur (crude), f.o.b. N. Y., ton	35.00	—45.00
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Balti-		
more	ton 25.50	—45.50
Sulphuric Acid	ton 25.00	—26.00
60 deg.	ton 31.00	—35.00
66 deg. 20 p.c.	ton 31.00	—35.00
Oleum	.02	—.024
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs	2.75	—3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphthol sulphonic	lb.	— 1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50 — 8.00
Crude	lb.	— 3.50
Acid H.	lb.	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—
Acid Naphthonic, white	lb.	1.70 — 1.80
Acid Naphthosulphonic	lb.	—
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb.	—
Acid Sulphamic	lb.	.35 — .37
p-Aminophenol	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
p-Aminophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Aniline Oil	lb.	.28 — .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.35 — .36
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12 — 1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10 — .12
Anthraquinone	lb.	—
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.57 — .61
Benzol, Com.	gal.	— .60
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—
Diamidophenol	lb.	—
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35 — .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	—
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.21 — .24
Dithyliamline	lb.	— .35
Dimethylamline	lb.	.60 — .62
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33 — .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45 — .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50 — .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44 — .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.70 — .72
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55 — .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—
Hydroazobenzene	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Methylantraquinone	lb.	—
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48 — .52
Monophenylamine	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Naphthalene	lb.	.09 — .10
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	— .29
a-Naphthol	lb.	— .29
b-Naphthol	lb.	.70 — .75
Sublimed	lb.	.85 — .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20 — .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50 — .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44 — .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.60 — .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	— 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50 — 4.30
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40 — 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00 — 17.00
Technical	lb.	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	—
Tolidine	lb.	.80 — .90
o-Tolidine	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
p-Tolidine	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.80 — 2.00
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.80 — 2.05
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.60 — 1.80
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00 — 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35 — .40
Xyldine	lb.	.75 — .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.10 — 1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.50 — 4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00 — 10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.00 — 1.50
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.50 — 3.55
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.30 — 3.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	5.50 — 6.00

Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	8.50 — 10.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25 — 9.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—
Alpine Red	lb.	6.75 — 8.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.75 — 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.60 — 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10 — 1.30
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	—
Bismarck Brown F conc.	lb.	2.25 — 3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.60 — 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	1.30 — 2.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	—
Chrome Red	lb.	—
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	1.50 — 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Chrysoidine R	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.60 — 3.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Direct Black	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Direct Blue	lb.	2.60 — 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50 — 3.50
Direct Brown	lb.	1.60 — 2.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	5.25 — 5.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	2.10 — 2.50
Direct Red	lb.	2.50 — 4.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.50 — 3.50
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.40 — 3.00
Direct Violet	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	— 1.85
T extra, contract	lb.	— 2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75 — 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00 — 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85 — 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35 — .40
Induline	lb.	—
Magenta	lb.	—
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	4.00 — 4.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	—
Naphthol Green	lb.	—
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.80 — 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Nigrosine water sol. blue	lb.	1.60 — 2.00
Jet	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	4.50 — 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Oil Black	lb.	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	—
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80 — 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Orange Y. cone	lb.	1.10 — 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	2.00 — 5.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50 — 8.50
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75 — .95
Sulphur Black E. S. ext.conc.	lb.	—
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	—
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60 — 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	4.00 — 4.20
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28 — .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	—
Tartrazine	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00 — 18.00
Victoria Green	lb.	12.00 — 13.00
Victoria Red	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	2.75 — 3.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.35 — .36
Seed	lb.	.15 — .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25 — 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53 — .55
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Guatemalas	lb.	2.35 — 2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15 — 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27 — .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—
Chinese	lb.	.25 — .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb.	—
Sumac, see tannin.	lb.	—
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.084 — .09
Aleppye	lb.	.10 — .10%
Pubna	lb.	—
China	lb.	.07 — .07%

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	— — —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17 — .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	39.00 — 40.00
Chips	lb.	.04 — .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09 — .10
Logwood sticks	ton	39.50 — 40.00
Chips	lb.	.034 — .044

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.144 — .164
Triple	lb.	.184 — .194
Concentrated	lb.	.284 — .304
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb.	—
Rangoon boxes	lb.	.124 — .134
Liquid	lb.	.084 — .09
Tablet	lb.	.10 — .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	— — —
English	lb.	.21 — .27
Flavine	lb.	.00 — .150
Fustic	lb.	.11 — .12
Gall	lb.	— — .18
Hematine	lb.	.08 — .10
Crystals	lb.	.24 — .34
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.18 — .20
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50 — .52
For wool	lb.	.28 — .30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	— — .550
Logwood, solid	lb.	— — .17
Crystals	lb.	.19 — .24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.08 — .12
Contract	lb.	— — —
Osage Orange—	lb.	— — .25
Powdered	lb.	— — .12
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	— — —
Fur Black, extra	lb.	— — —
Fur Brown B	lb.	— — —
Fur Brown GG	lb.	— — —
Green Crystals	lb.	— — —
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	— — —
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	— — —
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	— — —
Orange Y. cone	lb.	— — —
Jet	lb.	— — —
Nitrobenzene	lb.	— — —
o-Dianisidine	lb.	— — —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	— — —
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	— — —
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	— — —
Nitrobenzene	lb.	— — —
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	— — —
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	— — —
Nitronaphthol	lb.	— — —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	— — —
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	— — —
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	— — —
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	— — —
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	— — —
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	— — —
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	— — —
Xyldine	lb.	— — —

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.80 — .85
Blood, imported	lb.	.46 — .50
Domestic	lb.	.36 — .45
Prussian blue	lb.	.80 — .90
Soluble	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14 — .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18 — .25
Algarobilla	ton	140.00 — 150.00
Divi Divi	ton	61.00 — 62.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00 — 16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00 — 62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00 — 38.00
Myrobalans	ton	60.00 — 65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00 — 16.00
Ground	ton	— — .1750
Quercitron Bark, No. 1	ton	— — .5000
No. 2	ton	— — .2800
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c.	ton	85.00 — 95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	55.00 — 57.00
Valonia Cups	ton	— — —
Beard	ton	— — —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00 — 64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.024 — .024
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.024 — .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	— — —
Clarified	lb.	— — —
Drantan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.024 — .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 — .10%
Common	lb.	.15% — .16
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23 — .24
No. 2	lb.	.21 — .22
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.034 — .044
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 — .034
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 — .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09 — .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 — .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.014 — .024
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 — .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 — .11
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.034 — .044
treated	lb.	.05 — .06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— — —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.074 — .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 — .11
Clarified	lb.	.10 — .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p		

[JUNE 6, 1917]

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cod Liver Newfoundland	.bbbl.	75.00	-80.00
Norwegian	.bbbl.	120.00	-125.00
Degras American	.lb.	.09%	.09%
"German	.lb.		
English	.lb.	.09%	.09%
Neutral	.lb.	.31	.34
Horse	.lb.	.17	.18
Lard, prime, winter	.gal.	1.80	1.85
Off Prime	.gal.	1.55	1.65
Extra, No. 1	.gal.	1.44	1.48
No. 1	.gal.	1.38	1.40
No. 2	.gal.	1.35	1.36
Menhaden, Brown, strained gal.	.85	.87	
Light, strained	.gal.	.88	.89
Yellow, bleached	.gal.	.90	.91
White, bl'ch'd winter	.gal.	.93	.94
"Northern, crude	.gal.	.75	.78
"Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	.gal.	.78	.82
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.gal.	1.55	1.60
30 deg., cold test	.gal.	1.50	1.55
40 deg., cold test	.gal.	1.50	1.55
Dark	.gal.	1.38	1.40
Prime	.gal.	1.45	1.50
Oleo Oil	.gal.	1.54	1.58
Herring	.gal.	.67	.72
"Porpoise, body	.gal.	.80	.85
"Jaw	.gal.	23.00	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	.lb.	.13%	.14
Saponified	.lb.	.14	.14
"Seal, white	.gal.	.45	.50
Sod Oil	.lb.	.09%	.11%
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	.gal.	1.16	1.18
45 deg., cold test	.gal.	1.14	1.16
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	.gal.	1.13	1.14
Stearic, single pressed	.lb.	.23	.24
Double pressed	.lb.	.24	.25
Triple pressed	.lb.	.25	.26
Tallow, acidless	.gal.	1.54	1.56
Prime	.gal.	1.48	1.50
Whale, Bleached, natural	.gal.	.87	.89
Extra bleached, winter	.gal.	.89	.91
VEGETABLE OILS			
Castor, No. 1 bbls.	.lb.	.25%	.26%
Cases	.lb.	.24%	.26%
No. 3	.lb.	.24	.25
"Cocconut, Ceylon, bbls.	.lb.	.16%	.17
Cochin domestic	.lb.	.19	.19%
Domestic, tanks	.lb.	.16	.164
Corn, refined, bbls.	.lb.	16.50	17.00
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	.gal.	1.08	1.10
Summer yellow prime	.bbbl.	15.75	16.25
White	.lb.	.14	.15
Winter, yellow	.gal.		
Linseed, raw, car lots	.gal.	1.27	1.28
5-bbl. lots	.gal.	1.28	1.29
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.gal.	1.29	1.30
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	.gal.	1.32	1.33
Olive, denatured	.gal.	1.35	1.40
Froots	.lb.	.15	.15%
"Palm, Lagos	.lb.	.16%	.17%
Commercial	.lb.	.15	.15%
Prime, red	.lb.	.13%	.14%
"Palm Kernel, domestic	.lb.	.17	.18
Imported	.lb.		
Peanut Oil, edible	.gal.	1.35	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	.gal.	.61	.65
Yellow, steam	.gal.	.35	.40
Poppy Seed	.gal.	2.50	3.00
Rapeseeds, ref'd, French, in bbls.	.gal.		
"Blown	.gal.	1.50	1.55
"Refined, English	.gal.	1.40	1.45
Rosin oil, first rect.	.gal.	.37	.38
Second	.gal.	.45	.47
Sesame domestic	.gal.	1.45	1.70
Imported	.gal.		
"Soya Bean, English	.lb.	1.75	2.15
"Manchurian	.lb.	.14%	.15%
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	.lb.	.27	.31
Commercial	.lb.	.23	.25
MINERAL			
Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25-30 cold test	.gal.	.13%	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	.gal.	.14	.15
Summer	.gal.	.13	.14
Cylinder, light filtered	.gal.	.21	.26
Dark, filtered	.gal.	.18	.19
Extra cold test	.gal.	.26	.30
Dark steam refined	.gal.	.15	.18
Neutral, W. Vo. 29 grav. gal.	.gal.	.26%	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33/34 gravity	.gal.	.21%	.22
White 30/31 gravity	.gal.	.33	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	.gal.	.29%	.30
903/865 sp. gr.	.gal.	.18%	.22
Red Paraffin	.gal.	.18	.19
Nominal			
Spindle, filtered			
No. 200	.gal.	.24	.25
No. 100	.gal.	.23%	.24
No. 110	.gal.	.23	.24
Miscellaneous			
NAVAL STORES			
(Carloads)			
Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.		.43%	.44
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.		.38%	.41%
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.		.30	.37
Pitch, prime	.200-lb. bbl.	4.50	4.75
Tar, pure	.50-gal. bbls.	10.00	11.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	.280-bbl.	6.15	6.20
SHELLAC			
D. C.	.lb.		.72
Diamond "I"	.lb.		.70
V. S. O.	.lb.		.71
Fine Orange	.lb.	.66	.67
Second Orange	.lb.	.63	.64
T. N.	.lb.	.62	.63
A. C. Garnet	.lb.		.61
Button	.lb.	.65	.66
Regular, bleached	.lb.		.60
Bone, Dry	.lb.		.72
SPICES			
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	.lb.	.21	.21
Canton, rolls	.lb.	13 1/4	13 1/2
Saigon, rolls	.lb.	.42	.43
Capsicum, Bombay	.lb.	.10	.10
Japan	.lb.	.08%	.09
Cassia Buds	.lb.	14 1/2	15
Chilles, Japan	.lb.	12 1/2	13
Mombasa	.lb.	.24 1/2	.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon	.lb.	.28	.29
Cloves, Amboyna	.lb.	.30	.30
Penang	.lb.	.33	.34
Zanzibar	.lb.	.27	.27
Ginger, African	.lb.	13 1/4	13 1/2
Cochin	.lb.	.15	.15
Jamaica, grinding	.lb.	.17	.17
African	.lb.	13 1/4	13 1/2
Jamaica	.lb.	.22	.22
Mace, Banda, No. 1	.lb.	.54	.54
Batavia, No. 1	.lb.	53 1/2	54
Nutmegs, 110s.	.lb.	.25	.26
Paprika, Hungarian	.lb.	.26	.27
Spanish	.lb.	.18	.20
Pepper, black, Sing.	.lb.	.26 1/2	.26 1/4
White	.lb.	.25	.26
Pimento	.lb.	.06%	.06 1/4
OIL CAKE AND MEAL			
*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.			
f.o.b. New Orleans			.35 00
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta			.38 00
Columbia			.40 00
New Orleans			.37 50
Corn Cake	.short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal	.short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	.short ton	.40	.40
Linseed Meal	.short ton		.43 00
SALT PRODUCTS			
Salt, fine	.280 lb. bbls.		.26 00
	.200 lb. sacks		.1.70
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	.140 lb. bags		.1.08
Mineral	.140 lb. bags		.1.08
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.		.85	.1.00
MOLASSES AND SYRUPS			
Centrifugals—			
Prime	.gal.	.45	.50
Open kettle	.gal.	.40	.49
Blackstrap bbls.	.gal.	.26	.28
Sugar Syrup, common	.gal.	.35	.44
Fancy	.lb.	.75	.80
Medium	.lb.	.45	.60
Honey—			
Buckwheat, ext.	.lb.	.08	.08 1/2
"Clover, Comb, fancy	.lb.	.14	.14 1/2
Clover, lower grades	.lb.	.12	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	.lb.		.5.14
COCOA			
Bahia	.lb.	.11 1/4	.12 1/4
Caracas	.lb.	12 1/2	13
Hayti	.lb.	.10 1/2	.11
*Maracaibo	.lb.	21 1/2	.23
Trinidad	.lb.	.11 1/4	.12 1/4
REFINED SUGAR			
(Prices in Barrels)			
Ar. Fed. War.			
Powdered	.7.65	8.15	8.10
XXXX	.7.70	8.20	8.15
Confectioners A	.7.40	8.15	8.70
Standard gran.	.7.55	8.05	8.55
*Nominal.			

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills gal.	.72	.75
Brown, strained	.85	.87
Light, strained	.88	.89
Yellow, bleached	.90	.91
White, bleached, winter	.93	.94
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	1.55	1.55
30 deg., cold test	1.50	1.55
40 deg., cold test	1.50	1.55
Prime	1.45	1.50
Dark	1.38	1.40
Red (crude oleic acid)	.134	.134
Saponified	.14	.15
Stearic, single pressed	.23	.25
Double pressed	.24	.25
Triple pressed	.25	.26
VEGETABLE OILS		
Castor No. 1, bbls.	254	260
No. 3	.24	.23
Cocoanut, Ceylon	.16	.16
Cochin, domestic	.184	.19
Imported	.19	.19
Domestic, tanks	.154	.164
Copra		
Corn, crude, barrels	15.80	15.90
Refined, barrels	16.50	17.00
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills		
Summer Yellow, prime	1.08	1.08
White	15.75	16.25
Winter Yellow		
Linseed, raw, car lots	1.27	1.28
5 barrel lots	1.28	1.29
Olive, denatured	1.45	1.50
Foots	.15	.15
Palm Lagos		
Prime, red	.164	.174
Palm Kernel, domestic	.134	.144
Imported	.17	.18
Peanut	1.35	1.40
Pine white steam	.61	.61
Yellow steam	.55	.55
Sesame, domestic	1.45	1.70
Imported	2.75	3.00
Soya Bean, Manchurian	.14	.15
GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS		
<i>(New York Market)</i>		
Grease, white	.184	.184
Yellow	.164	.17
House	.17	.17
Brown	.162	.17
Yellow grease stearine	.17	.17
White grease stearine	.18	.18
Horse	.17	.17
Lard	.214	.22
Compound		
Stearine, lard	.19	.20
Oleo	.21	.21
Tallow, prime	.17	.17
City Special	.18	.18
Choice Country	.174	.18
<i>(Western Markets)</i>		
Edible Tallow	.19	.19
Prime City	.184	.19
Prime Packers (loose)	.184	.188
City Renderers (loose)	.17	.17
Prime White	.184	.184
No. 2 Packers, nominal	.164	.164
B. White	.174	.18
C. White (loose)	.18	.185
Yellow	.17	.175
Brown	.154	.16
Bone	.174	.18
Prime Oleo Stearine	.20	.21

W grease stearine(loose)lb.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	.55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	.60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	.60
Seconds	lb.	.45	.50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	.24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	.33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.55	.60
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	2.85	3.00
1 oz. a.v. 7	oz.	.25	.30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.45	.48
Technical	lb.	.40	.45

Acetonesulphite-Bayer—
Preservative for Developing and Fixing

Baths

In 2 ounce boxes

In 4 ounce boxes

In 16 ounce boxes

Acetophenetidin, U. S. P.

Acetozone, P. D. & Co.

Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid

Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)

U. S. P., 36 p.c.

U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.

Acetylsalicylico (Aspirin)

Arsenic, powd.

Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered

Benzoin, Eng., true

From Toluol

Boracic, cryst.

Powdered

Bromic, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7

Butyric, 100 p.c.

Cadoidic

Camphoric

Carbolic cryst., bulk

10 and 25-lb. cans

1-lb. bottles

Crude, 10-95 p.c.

Carminic, 15 gr. v.

Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.

Chloric, 1-oz. v.

C. P.

Chrysophanic, true, v.

Cinnamic, pure

Synthetic v.

Natural, 1 oz. v.

Citric, cryst. (kegs.)

Less than keg

Granulated

Cresylic

Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7

Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle

oz.

Galic

1/2, 1-lb. cartons

Glycerophosphoric

Hippuric

Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.50

Hydrobromic, conc. v.

Dil. U.S.P., oz. v. incl. 10

lb.

Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.

Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.

52 p.c., ceres. bot.

Hypophosphoric, sol. 30 per cent

U. S. P., 10 p.c.

Iodic

Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.

Dilute

Molybdic C. P.

Malic, 1 oz. v.c.v. 4

Monochloracetic, cryst.

Muriatic, conc. 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (25)

C. P. Hydrochloric

Nitric, 36 deg. carb.

36 deg., less

38 deg., carboy

Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	.15	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06 1/2	.08
C. P. carboy	lb.	.10		Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	.19
C. P. less	lb.	.15	.20	Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	.12
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	.30	Powdered	lb.	.08 1/2	.13
Oleic, purified	lb.	.25	.30	Chrome	lb.	.60	.65
Oxalic	lb.	.50	.60	Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15 1/2	.18
Powdered	lb.	.65	.70	Powd. pure	lb.	.13 1/2	.16
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	.70	Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	.50
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	.85	Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.70	.80
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	.20	Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	1.00
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	.50	Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	.50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	.47	Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	.23
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	2.00	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.30
Phthalic	oz.	—	.60	Salicylate	lb.	—	.24
Picric	lb.	2.50	3.00	Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.12	.14
Pyrogallic, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. cans	oz.	4.30	4.50	Cryst. C. P.	lb.	.40	.45
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	.40	Alummol	lb.	—	.50
Pyrolineous, purified	lb.	.20	.25	Purified	lb.	.29	.32
Crude	gal.	.30	.40	Alypin	oz.	—	—
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.45	1.55	Ambregris, Black	dr.	2.00	2.40
Bulk	lb.	—	1.35	Gray	dr.	3.00	3.50
From Gautheria, oz.	v.	.40	.45	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles	—	—	—
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	.65	incl. 1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	Nominal	—
Sulphocarbolic (about 30 p.c.) oz.	oz.	—	.25	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.08	.09
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	.75	20 deg., Cone	lb.	.10	.11
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	.50	Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.11	.16
Com'l 60 deg. (c. 160 lb.) lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.65	.70	
Less	lb.	.07	.08	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	.12
C. P.	lb.	.15	.17	Asarone	oz.	—	.16
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n. b.	lb.	.14	.18	Bichromate	lb.	1.10	1.32
Tannic Com'l 1b. cart.	lb.	1.20	1.30	Bitartrate	lb.	.75	1.00
Medicinal	lb.	1.50	1.80	Benzote	oz.	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	—	—	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.95	1.05
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.94 1/2	1.08	Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	.18
Powdered	lb.	.92 1/2	1.03	Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	.37
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	.40	Powdered	lb.	.18	.20
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	.55	Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	.15
Acidol	lb.	—	.60	Fluoride	lb.	1.05	2.10
Aconit	oz.	—	.30	Hypophosph. (lb. 2.10), oz.	oz.	.15	.19
Aconite Ivs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	—	Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	—
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	.35	Iodide	lb.	.4.10	4.60
Powdered	lb.	.28	.34	Molybdate	oz.	.45	.52
Root English	lb.	—	.90	Muriate	lb.	.23	.27
Powdered	lb.	—	1.00	Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	.25
Root German	lb.	.65	.70	C. P. Gran.	lb.	.28	.30
Powdered	lb.	.70	.80	Powdered	lb.	.22	.25
Aconitine, Amorp. 1/2 oz. v. ea.	oz.	1.75	2.25	Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	.25
Nitrate, Amorp. 15 gr. v. ea.	oz.	—	1.00	Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	.22	.25
Adalin	lb.	—	—	Oxalate, 1-lb. bota.	lb.	1.10	1.33
Adamom	oz.	—	—	Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15	1.30
Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	.65	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.13
Hydrous	lb.	.50	.55	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	.18
(See also Lanoline)	—	—	Phosphate, 1-lb. bota.	lb.	.45	.55	
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	.20	Salicylate	lb.	.1.60	.1.70
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	.80	Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	.25
Adruol (developer) 16 oz. bottles	oz.	—	—	Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9lb.	lb.	.1.90	2.00
1 oz.	oz.	—	.75	Tartrate, c.v.	oz.	—	.20
Agar-Agar	lb.	.75	.85	Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	1.40
Agaric, white	lb.	—	.250	Ammon	oz.	—	—
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	.50	Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.00	5.25
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	oz.	—	—	Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	.70	.80
incl. each	oz.	—	—	Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	.43
4-oz.	oz.	—	Nominal	—	—	—	
2-oz.	oz.	—	Nominal	—	—	—	
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	oz.	—	3.00	—	—	—	
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	—	—	—	—	
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles	oz.	—	—	—	—	—	
1 oz.	oz.	—	10.00	Anticat.	oz.	—	.50
Agar-Agar	oz.	—	—	Antifebrin	oz.	—	.17
Agaric, white	lb.	.75	.85	Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.25
Agaricin	oz.	—	—	Arsenite	oz.	—	.30
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	oz.	5.00	.50	Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	.30
incl. each	oz.	—	—	(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	—	—
4-oz.	oz.	—	Nominal	Needle	lb.	.25	.30
2-oz.	oz.	—	Nominal	Oxide, white	lb.	—	.60
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	oz.	—	—	Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	—	.60
Denatured, bals. & 1 lbs. gal.	gal.	.80	—	Antipyrine	oz.	1.25	1.35
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	.80	Apial, liquid, green	oz.	1.70	1.80
Allein (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	.90	Apocodeine Hydroch., 13 gr. v. ea.	oz.	—	.25
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	1.20	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10	Crystals, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	—	—
Almond meal	lb.	.45	.50	Arcane Nuts	lb.	.25	.30
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	.53	Powdered	lb.	.35	.40
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	.53	Argyol	oz.	—	—
Aloe, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	1.25	Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	1.30	1.40	Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	—
Cape	lb.	.14	.20	Arnicas Flowers	lb.	3.00	3.23
Powdered	lb.	.20	.27	Powdered	lb.	3.15	3.22
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	.37	Ground	lb.	3.00	3.10
Bulk	lb.	.13	.18	—	—	—	—
Socotrine, True	lb.	.40	.45	—	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	.50	.55	—	—	—	—
Purified	lb.	.75	1.00	—	—	—	—
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	.12	—	—	—	—
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	4.00	—	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purified	lb.	.75	.85	—	—	—	—
Cut	lb.	.75	.85	—	—	—	—
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	.12	—	—	—	—

[JUNE 6, 1917]

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	—	.70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	—	9.30	Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	4.25	—
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.12	—	.15	Phosphate	lb.	—	—	5.20	Powdered	lb.	5.00	—
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	—	.60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	—	4.75	Chinese	lb.	1.55	—
Jamaica	lb.	—	—	Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.55	—	6.90	Powdered	lb.	1.75	—	
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	—	.25	Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	—	3.60	Capiscin	oz.	.65	—
Taylor's $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. in tin foil	lb.	.45	—	.48	Subgallate	lb.	3.25	—	3.35	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ca.	—	—
boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	—	.48	Subiodide	lb.	5.15	—	5.50	Capsicum	lb.	.75	—
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	—	.40	Sublactate	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	
Chloride	oz.	—	—	Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	—	3.05	Caoutchouc	lb.	—	—	
Iodide	oz.	.38	—	.40	Subsalsalate, Basic U.S.P.I.	lb.	—	—	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	—	
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	—	.35	Tannate	oz.	.30	—	3.20	Caraway	lb.	.85	—
Powdered, pure	lb.	.32	—	.40	Valerate	oz.	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.90	—
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	—	.80	Blackhawk Bark	lb.	.30	—	.35	Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	—
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	—	.90	Bloodroot	lb.	.18	—	.22	Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	—
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	2.00	—	2.25	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.98	—	1.05	Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.25	—
Powdered	lb.	2.10 ¹	—	2.35	Powdered	lb.	1.03	—	1.10	Decorctified	lb.	.90	—
Asbestos	lb.	.25	—	.40	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate)	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.	oz.	1.00	—	1.20	Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.45	—	.50	Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40	—
Cryst. 15 gr.	ca.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Carosol Compound	gal.	.75	—	
Aspirin	oz.	—	—	Jeweler's	lb.	1.45	—	1.50	Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	—	
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	—	Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	—	Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	—		
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	doz.	—	—	Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	—	.12	Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	—	
12	doz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.14	Cascarin	oz.	.45	—	
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	doz.	—	—	Bromalin	lb.	—	—	Cassia, China	lb.	.15	—		
24	doz.	—	—	Bromine	oz.	.10	—	.12	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of	doz.	—	—	Bromoform	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Fistula	lb.	.23	—	
12	doz.	—	—	Broomform	lb.	.18	—	.30	Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	—	
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of	doz.	—	—	Bruicine	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.65	—		
24	doz.	—	—	Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	—	.120	Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	—	
Tablets, per 100	oz.	—	—	Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	—	.155	Catnip, lbs. pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	—	
Atophan (S. G.)	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.55	—	.160	Caupholin	oz.	.35	—	
Atratmin	oz.	—	—	Short	lb.	1.60	—	.170	Celery Seed	lb.	.45	—	
Atropine, 5 grains	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.70	—	.180	Ceresin, white	lb.	.27	—	
Sulphate, 5 grains	oz.	—	—	Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.40	—	.45	Yellow	lb.	.25	—	
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	—	Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	—	.40	Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	—	
Balmory Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	—	Cassia	lb.	.24	—	.30	Oxalate	lb.	.85	—	
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	—	Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	—	.45	Oxide	oz.	—	—	
Oregon	lb.	.20	—	Seed	lb.	—	—	Chalk, Precipitated, English	7-lb. bags	.11	—		
Peru	lb.	4.75	—	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.44	—	.45	Prepared, Eng. Thomas,	8-lb. box, white	—	—	
Tolu	lb.	.55	—	Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	—	.55	Pink	box	.80	—	
Baptisim (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	—	Dutch	lb.	.48	—	.55	White, bbls.	lb.	.60	—	
Baptisim Carb., prec. pure	lb.	.35	—	Hydrier's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	—	.55	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	oz.	.65	—	
C. P., 1-lb. bots.	lb.	—	—	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	—	.350	Roman or Belgian	oz.	.0094	—	
Caustic Hydte, C.P. crys.	lb.	.25	—	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	.170	—		
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	—	Carbonate	lb.	—	—	Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	—		
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	—	Iodide	lb.	4.75	—	.516	Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	—	
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	—	Metal, sticks	lb.	—	—	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	—		
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	—	Nitrate	lb.	1.75	—	.185	Chicory	lb.	.80	—	
Iodide	oz.	—	—	Sulphate	lb.	2.15	—	.230	Chinoinide	oz.	.12	—	
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	—	Caffeine, pure	lb.	17.00	—	.1760	Chinolin, pure	oz.	.45	—	
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	—	Acetate	oz.	—	—	Chiretta	lb.	.40	—		
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.57	—	Benzoate	oz.	.125	—	.155	Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	.15	—	
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	—	Bromide	oz.	.90	—	.110	Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	—	
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	oz.	.50	—	Citrate	lb.	—	—	Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	—		
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	—	Formate	oz.	.11	—	.112	Chloroform	lb.	.69	—	
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	—	.20	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	—	
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	—	Hypophosphate	lb.	1.15	—	.140	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	—	
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	—	Iodide	lb.	.08	—	.15	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	.95	—	
Less	gal.	2.30	—	Salicylate	oz.	.65	—	.90	Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	—	Sulphate, eighths	lb.	1.25	—	.160	Chrysarobin	oz.	.85	—	
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	—	Valerate	lb.	1.25	—	.150	Cimicifugin	oz.	—	—	
Para	lb.	.70	—	Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	—	.40	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	—	
Surinam	lb.	.85	—	Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	—	.35	Red	lb.	.55	—	
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	—	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	—	
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	—	White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	—	.250	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	—	
Short	lb.	6.00	—	Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	—	.80	Bisulphite	oz.	.51	—	
Cuts	lb.	4.50	—	Bromide	lb.	1.20	—	.130	Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	—	
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	—	Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	—	.15	Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	—	
So. American	lb.	4.00	—	Fused	lb.	.65	—	.90	Sulphate	oz.	.51	—	
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	—	Granulated	lb.	.12	—	.18	Salicylate	oz.	.57	—	
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	—	Citrate	lb.	—	—	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	—		
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	Formate	oz.	.11	—	.112	Bisulphite	oz.	.22	—	
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	2.10	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	—	.20	Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	—	
Bulk	lb.	1.90	—	Hypophosphate	lb.	1.15	—	.140	Sulphate	oz.	.37	—	
Root, German	lb.	4.25	—	Iodide	lb.	4.10	—	.460	Salicylate	oz.	.38	—	
Powdered	lb.	4.45	—	Lactate	oz.	.17	—	.20	Cinnabar	lb.	.20	—	
Benzaldehyde	oz.	—	—	Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	—	.225	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	—	
Benzine	gal.	.30	—	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.42	—		
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	—	Oxalate	lb.	—	—	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bott.	lb.	.30	—		
Sumatra	lb.	.50	—	Peroxide	lb.	1.90	—	.215	3-oz. bott.	oz.	.32	—	
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	Permanganate	oz.	.35	—	.40	Civet	oz.	.30	—	
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	—	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	—	.95	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.35	—	
Berberine, C.P., $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	ca.	—	—	Salicylate	lb.	—	—	Powdered, pure	lb.	.42	—		
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	Sulphate, Precip. pure	lb.	.35	—	.40	Penang	lb.	.75	—	
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	—	Sulphuric carbolat	lb.	.14	—	.16	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	—	—	
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	—	Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	—	.350	Carbonate	oz.	—	—	
So. Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	Calomel (see Mercury Chl.)	lb.	.90	—	.95	Chloride	oz.	—	—	
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	—	Camphor, refined	lb.	.92	—	.96	Nitrate	oz.	—	—	
lb.	.18	—	—	24-lb. squares	lb.	.90	—	.100	Sulphate	lb.	1.00	—	
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.94	—	.100	Cocaine, Alk., $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz.	11.45	—	
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	—	Japanese	lb.	.30	—	.100	Hydrochlor, cryst. oz.	oz.	9.10	—	
Bromide	oz.	—	—	Monobromated	lb.	3.00	—	.325	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vials	oz.	9.30	—	
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	—	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	—		
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	—	Smyrna	lb.	—	—	Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	—		
Glycerine, N. F.	lb.	—	—	So. American	lb.	—	—	Truxillo	lb.	.40	—		
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	—	Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	—	Cocculis, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.12	—		
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	—	Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.20	—		
Oxychloride	oz.	—	—	Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	—	.280	Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	—	

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb. .85	— .95	Dog Grass, cut	lb. 1.60	— 1.75	Ginger Root, African	lb. .20	— .25	
Codeine	oz. 14.80	— 15.50	Dover's Powder	lb. 3.50	— 3.75	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30	
Hydrochloride	oz. 12.90	— 14.00	Dragon's Blood powdered	lb. .60	— .65	Jamaica, bleached	lb. .30	— .32	
Nitrate	oz. 12.90	— 14.00	Extra	lb. 1.40	— 1.45	Ground	lb. .32	— .34	
Salicylate	oz. —	— —	Powdered	lb. 2.00	— 2.10	Powdered	lb. .34	— .36	
Phosphate	oz. 12.90	— 14.00	Reeds	lb. 1.90	— 2.00	Ginseng	lb. 7.50	— 8.50	
Sulphate	oz. 12.80	— 14.55	Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr.	—	—	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	lb. —	—	
Cohosh Root, black	lb. .15	— .20	Duotol	oz. —	— 1.50	Glucose	lb. .10	— .13	
Blue	lb. .14	— .19	Dwarf Elder	lb. .35	— .40	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	lb. —	—	
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	—	— .17	Echinacea Root	lb. .38	— .42	and bbls. added	lb. .63	— .64	
Colchicum Root	lb. 3.50	— 4.00	Ground	lb. .40	— .44	in cans	lb. .65	— .66	
Powdered	lb. 3.50	— 4.00	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots	—	—	Less	lb. .71	— .73	
Seed	lb. 3.50	— 3.65	incl. incl.	—	—	Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot.	lb. —	—	
Powdered	lb. 3.55	— 3.70	Eikonenogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	Nominal	—	incl. incl. lb. Nominal	—	—	
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb. .49	— .60	1-oz.	oz. —	— .45	1 oz. oz. — .80	—	—	
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb. 8.00	— 9.50	Elaterin	15 grs.	— 2.00	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	oz. — oz. 1.00	—	
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb. —	— .56	Elaterium	oz. —	— 2.20	Goa Powder	lb. 6.50	— 7.50	
Syptic, U. S. P.	lb. —	— 1.00	Elderberries	lb. .25	— .30	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15	gr. g.s.v. — doz.	— 5.50	
Coleoxygen, select	lb. .38	— .46	Flowers, pressed	lb. .30	— .35	Brown, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v. oz. —	—	— 12.25	
Pip	lb. .60	— .65	Juice, Sambuci	lb. —	— .30	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	lb. —	—	
Colombo Root	lb. .25	— .35	Ela Bark, select	lb. .28	— .33	U. S. P., 15 gr. v. doz.	2.80	— 3.40	
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb. .25	— .30	Ground, pure	lb. .30	— .35	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb. 1.20	— 1.40	
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb. .35	— .40	Ergot, Russia	lb. .95	— 1.00	Golden Seal Root	lb. 6.25	— 6.50	
Condurango Bark, true	lb. .30	— .34	Powdered, pure	lb. .33	— .36	Powdered	lb. 6.50	— 7.00	
Conium Leaves	lb. .36	— .42	Emetin (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 13.00	Grains of Paradise	lb. 4.00	—	
Seed	lb. .25	— .30	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— 2.75	Powdered	lb. 4.50	—	
Copain, S. A.	lb. 1.20	— 1.25	Ergotole	oz. —	— 1.00	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb. .20	— .25	
Para	lb. 1.00	— 1.05	Ethoxylin (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 1.00	Powdered	lb. .27	— .32	
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb. .90	— 1.15	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. gr.	—	— 6.30	Squarrose	lb. .40	— .45	
Ammoniated	lb. .60	— .70	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr.	—	— 30	Guaiac, Resin	lb. .50	— .55	
Arsenate	oz. —	— .15	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. gr.	—	— 30	Powdered	lb. .03	— .06	
Arsenite	oz. —	— .12	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	—	— 35	Wood rasped	lb. 1.60	— 1.65	
Carbonate	lb. .45	— .60	Eryrine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.	—	— 80	Guaiacol liquid	lb. 6.00	— 6.50	
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb. 1.20	— 1.30	Ether, Aceti	lb. .50	— .60	Phosphite	oz. —	— 1.75	
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.	lb. —	— .15	Chloric	lb. .60	— .80	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol)	lb. —	— 1.60	
Hydroxide	lb. 2.00	—	Nitrous Conct.	lb. .80	— 1.10	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz. —	— 1.34	
Iodide	oz. .36	— .40	U. S. P., 1930	lb. .34	— .39	Guaiquinia	oz. —	— 1.00	
Nitrate	lb. —	— .55	Valerianic	oz. .52	— .62	Guarana (Paulinina)	lb. 1.45	— 1.50	
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz. —	— .23	Washed	lb. .32	— .37	Powdered	lb. 1.65	— 1.75	
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb. .55	— .70	Hellebore Root white powd.	lb. .30	— .38	
Powdered	lb. 1.10	— 1.15	Benzoate	lb. —	— 8.00	Helmitol	lb. —	—	
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb. .16	— .18	Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz. —	— 30	Hemlock Bark crushed	lb. .15	— .18	
Bibs.	lb. .11	— .12	Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea. —	— 40	Powdered	lb. .18	— .20	
Powdered	lb. .11	— .17	Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz. —	— 55	Gum	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	
Coppers	lb. .02	1-5 .04	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz. —	— 3.50	Hemogallol	oz. —	— 80	
Coriander	lb. .30	— .35	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz. .17	— .19	Hemp Seed	lb. .13	— .15	
Powdered	lb. .40	— .45	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb. .15	— .20	Hemol	lb. .80	.85	
Croresive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	lb. —	—	Eudoxine	oz. —	— 2.10	Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb. —	—	
Coto Bark	lb. .35	— .45	Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30	lb. —	— 4.00	German	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	
Cotin, true, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz. —	— 27.00	Euresol	oz. —	— 2.10	Powdered	lb. 3.60	— 3.85	
Cotton Root Bark	lb. .20	— .25	Prop Capillis	oz. —	— 2.10	Seed	lb. —	— .40	
Powdered	lb. .25	— .30	Euphorine	oz. —	— 1.25	Henna Leaves	lb. .30	— .35	
Couch Grass (Dogggrass)	lb. —	—	Equinine	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oz. —	— 1.80	Heroin, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— .85	
Cramp Bark	lb. .12	— .20	Europheen	oz. —	— 1.80	Hyd'chl, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— .85	
Coumarin	oz. 1.55	— 1.65	Exaltine	oz. —	— 1.80	Hexamethylenamine	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	
Cranberry	lb. .24	— .29	Extract Male Fern	oz. —	— 1.55	Hiera Pica	lb. —	— .45	
Powdered	lb. .30	— .35	Fennel Seed	lb. .75	— .80	Holocain, 1 gr. vials	—	— .35	
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb. .55	— .59	French	lb. —	— 35	Homotropin Alk.	gr. .40	— .42	
Cresote, Beechwood	oz. .20	— .25	Ferratin	oz. —	— 1.30	Hydrobromide	gr. .40	— .44	
Carbonate	oz. —	— 2.15	Tablets, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. bots. of 50	oz. —	— 1.30	Hydrochloride	gr. .40	— .44	
Phosphite	oz. —	— 1.50	Terripyrin (Hoechst)	oz. —	— 1.50	Salicylate and Sulphate	gr. .40	— .44	
Valerate	oz. —	— 1.50	Ferron Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb. —	— 1.50	Honey, strained	lb. .18	— .20	
Cresol U. S. P.	lb. .25	— .30	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbis. —	— 14.50	Hops, select (1915)	lb. .33	— .37	
Croton-Chloral (Butyethyl.)	oz. .55	— .65	Less	lb. .10	— .13	Pressed, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkgs.	lb. .35	— .43	
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb. .95	— 1.00	Ground	lb. .10/4	— .13	Horehound Leaves	lb. .30	— .35	
Powdered	lb. 1.05	— 1.10	Foenugreek Seed	lb. .16	— .18	Hydractin	oz. —	— 2.00	
Cudbear	lb. .45	— .55	Ground	lb. .23	— .25	Hydrangea Root	lb. .22	— .25	
Culver's Root	lb. .27	— .30	Formaldehyde	lb. .19 $\frac{1}{2}$	— .30	Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 2.50	
Zumin Seed	lb. .30	— .35	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. lb. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. inc.	lb. —	— .50	Muriate (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 4.25	
Cyanine, 15 vial	ea. —	— 1.25	Fuller's Earth	lb. .05	— .08	Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 5.00	
Cypridine (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 1.25	Fustic chips	lb. .07	— .10	Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz. 24.00	— 26.00	
Damiana Leaves	lb. .20	— .25	Gaduol	oz. —	— 1.00	Hydrochloride	oz. 24.00	— 26.00	
Dandelion Herb	lb. .30	— .35	Galangal Root, selected	lb. .30	— .35	Sulphate	oz. 24.00	— 26.00	
Root	lb. .50	— .55	Powdered	lb. .40	— .45	Hydrastin Hydrochloride,	—	—	
Cut	lb. .48	— .50	Galbanum, strained	lb. 1.90	— 2.00	5 gr. v. ea. —	—	— .55	
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v.	gr. .25	— .32	Gambier	lb. .20	— .25	Hydrastine Sulphate	oz. —	— .80	
Dermotol	oz. .19	— .26	Gamboge, blocky	lb. 2.75	— 3.00	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-	tons incl.	lb. 2.55	— 2.62
Dextro-quinine	lb. .12	— .14	Powdered	lb. 3.05	— 3.10	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me-	dicinal	lb. .18	— .25
Dextro-quinine	lb. .22	— .25	Select, Pipe, bright	lb. 2.50	— 2.65	Sol. Technical	lb. .15	— .22	
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz. —	— .37	Garlic, on strings	string .25	— .30	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.	lb. .32	— .37	
Hydrochloride	oz. 15.40	— 16.60	Gelatin, French Coignets	lb. 1.20	— 1.30	Hyoscynamine (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 3.00	
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	oz. 14.60	— 14.80	German White Gold Label	lb. 1.40	— 1.50	Hyoscynamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	—	— 3.75	
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz. —	— .80	German White Silver Label	lb. 1.70	— 1.80	Crystals, white	gr. .30	— .35	
Digalen, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	vial —	— .80	Gelseminine (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 5.25	Hydrobromide	gr. .08	— .10	
Digipuratin, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.	ea. —	— 1.70	Gelseminine, C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea. —	— 5.00	Hypnone	oz. —	— 2.15	
Digitalin, eightths	oz. 10.00	— 11.00	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea. —	—	Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz. —	— .85	
15 gr. vials	ea. .60	— .65	Gelseminum Root	lb. .16	— .20	Iceland Moss	lb. .32	— .35	
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb. —	— 1.25	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30	Ichthalbin	oz. —	—	
Bulk	lb. .60	— .65	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30	do Tablets 5 gr. 10 in bot. —	—	— 1.05	
Powdered	lb. .65	— .70	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30				
Pressed, oz.	lb. .85	— 1.00	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30				
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea. —	— 2.00	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30				
Dioegen, 16 oz.	oz. —	— .37	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30				
1 oz.	oz. —	— .37	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30				
Dionin	oz. 20.00	— 21.00	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30				
Diuretin	oz. —	— 1.75	Powdered	lb. .30	— .35				

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthysol	lb.	—	—	Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	—	1.10	Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	—	5.65	
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	—	.25	Chloride Mild (cal'd)	lb.	2.09	—	2.30
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—	Nitrate	lb.	.23	—	.35	Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	—	5.00	
1 oz.	oz.	—	—	Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	—	.25	Red, (Pre.) Biniiodide	lb.	5.00	—	5.15	
Indigo Bengal, true	oz.	3.75	—	5.00	Lecithin	oz.	—	—	Nitrate	oz.	—	—	.25	
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	—	.56	Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	—	.20	Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	—	2.50
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	—	.65	Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	—	.25	Yellow	oz.	—	—	.26
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	—	—	Ground	lb.	.20	—	.25	Salicylate	oz.	.22	—	.25	
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Lenigallol	oz.	—	—	Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	—	3.55		
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.00	—	4.25	Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	—	Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	—	3.65	
Monobromide	oz.	—	—	Licorice Barracco $\frac{1}{2}$ "	lb.	—	—	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	—	—	—	—		
Monochloride	oz.	—	—	Corigliano	lb.	—	—	cussion)	lb.	1.05	—	1.15		
Trichloride	oz.	—	—	Mass	lb.	—	—	Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	oz.	—	—	.47		
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	—	—		
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—	Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.90	—	1.00	1-oz.	oz.	—	—	—	
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	—	Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.30	—	1.40	
Deodorized	oz.	.70	—	Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	—	.40	Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	—	—	
Idol	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Millet Seed	lb.	.07	—	.10	
Iodothyrine, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vials	oz.	—	—	Lilacine	oz.	.75	—	.90	German	lb.	—	—	—	
Ipecac Root, Carthagensa	lb.	2.80	—	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.0684	—	.11	Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol	(chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	1.50	
Powdered	lb.	2.90	—	Assort., 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	lb.	.12	—	.16	Morphine, Acet. $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz.	—	—	1.20	
Rio	lb.	3.00	—	Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	—	.50	Alkaloid, pure $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz.	15.00	—	16.00	
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	—	Litharge	lb.	.17	—	.20	Hydrobromide, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz.	12.25	—	13.00	
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	—	Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	—	Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz.	12.25	—	13.00		
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	—	Benzoate	oz.	—	—	Meconate	oz.	—	—	—		
Benzoate	oz.	.40	—	Benzoic-salicylate	lb.	—	—	Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	10.80	—	12.00		
Bromide	oz.	.18	—	Bitartrate	oz.	—	—	Valerate, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz.	10.85	—	12.00		
Chloride, cryst. U. S. P.	lb.	.30	—	Bromide	oz.	—	—	Mulein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	—	2.85		
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	—	Carbonate	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	2.20	—	2.35		
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	—	Chloride	lb.	—	—	Musk Root	lb.	2.75	—	2.85		
and Quin, Cit. U. S. P.	lb.	.26	—	Citrate	lb.	2.30	—	2.40	Seed	lb.	.45	—	.50	
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—	Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	—	.30		
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	—	Iodide	oz.	.48	—	Ground	lb.	.26	—	.30		
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	lb.	—	—	Salicylate	oz.	3.15	—	3.35	White	lb.	.20	—	.22	
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.15	—	Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	—	Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40		
Iodide	oz.	.28	—	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	Ground	lb.	.20	—	.22		
Syrup	lb.	.40	—	Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	—	White	lb.	.20	—	.22		
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	—	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40		
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	—	Lobelia (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	—	White	lb.	.20	—	.22		
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	—	Lodestone	lb.	.30	—	Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40		
Red, Saccharated	lb.	.45	—	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	White	lb.	.20	—	.22		
Peptonized	lb.	.85	—	London-Purple	lb.	.20	—	Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40		
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	—	—	Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	—	White	lb.	.20	—	.22		
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	—	Seed	lb.	.60	—	Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40		
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	—	Lupulin	lb.	3.00	—	3.50	White	lb.	.20	—	.22	
Protocarb., (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	—	Lycotyl	lb.	—	—	Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40		
Pyrophosph., Scaled Sol.	lb.	.90	—	Lycopodium	lb.	1.75	—	White	lb.	.20	—	.22		
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	—	Mace, whole	lb.	.80	—	Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40		
Salicylate	oz.	.20	—	Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	—	White	lb.	.20	—	.22		
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40		
Solution	oz.	.09	—	Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.	—	—	—	White	lb.	.20	—	.22		
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	—	Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	—	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	—	.21		
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	—	Carbonate, U. S. P. ... 4 oz.	lb.	.37	—	Acetate	oz.	—	—	—		
Sulph. (Copperas)	lb.	2.20	—	2-oz.	lb.	.38	—	Bromide	oz.	—	—	—		
Cryst.	lb.	.08	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	Chloride	lb.	—	—	—		
Dried	lb.	.15	—	Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.00	—	Iodide	oz.	—	—	—		
Tartar & Ammonium	lb.	.80	—	Iodide	oz.	—	—	Sulphate	lb.	—	—	—		
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	—	Lactate	oz.	—	—	Nirvanin	oz.	—	—	—		
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	—	Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	—	—		
Valerate	lb.	.80	—	Ribbon	lb.	.75	—	Novaspirin	oz.	—	—	—		
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	—	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	25-oz. lots	oz.	—	—	—		
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	—	Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	—	Tablets, 100s	—	—	—	—		
American	lb.	.90	—	Technical	lb.	.36	—	Novocain	oz.	—	—	—		
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	—	Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	—	Hydrochro. (Hoechst), 5 gram	oz.	—	—	—		
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.30	—	Technical, kegs	lb.	—	—	vials	—	—	—	—		
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	Bbls.	lb.	—	—	Nutgalls	lb.	.75	—	.85		
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	—	Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	—	Powdered	lb.	.90	—	.95		
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	—	Technical	lb.	.80	—	Nutmegs	lb.	.35	—	.45		
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	—	Peroxide	lb.	2.45	—	Extra large	lb.	.45	—	.50		
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	—	Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	—	Extra large	lb.	.35	—	.40		
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	—	Salicylate	lb.	1.15	—	Nov. Vomice	lb.	.15	—	.20		
Kamala	lb.	.90	—	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.05	—	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30		
Powdered	lb.	2.10	—	C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	—	Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	—	11.00		
Kaolin	lb.	.07	—	Dried	lb.	.20	—	Without acid	lb.	17.00	—	18.00		
Kava, Kava	lb.	.26	—	Malva Flowers, large	lb.	1.90	—	Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	—	1.20		
Powdered	lb.	.72	—	Blue, small	lb.	1.90	—	Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	—	1.75		
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.30	—	Manaca Root	lb.	.45	—	Rectified	lb.	2.00	—	2.20		
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	—	Angelica	oz.	—	—	—		
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	—	Powdered	lb.	.22	—	Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.40	—	1.50		
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	—	Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	—	Bay	lb.	3.50	—	3.65		
Lactophenin	oz.	—	—	Carbonate, cryst. med.	oz.	—	—	Benne (Sesame), Imported	lb.	—	—	—		
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	—	Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	—	bbis. or less	gal.	2.75	—	3.00		
Lanoline	lb.	—	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	bbis.	lb.	7.00	—	7.25		
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	Iodide	oz.	—	—	Bergamot	lb.	3.10	—	3.25		
Linum, "Merck"	lb.	—	—	Lactate	oz.	—	—	Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	.50	—	.55		
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	—	Birch Tar Crude	lb.	1.20	—	1.25		
(See also Adeps Lanae)	lb.	—	—	Peptonized	lb.	3.00	—	Refined	lb.	1.35	—	1.40		
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	—	Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	—	Cade	lb.	1.20	—	1.25		
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	—	Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	—	Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.30	—	.35		
Extra	lb.	.45	—	Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	—	Chaulmoogra	lb.	.30	—	.35		
Hand picked	lb.	.55	—	Small	lb.	1.20	—	Cherry Laurel	lb.	.25	—	.30		
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.28	—	Sorts	lb.	.85	—	Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	—	—	—		
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	—	Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	—	Citronella	lb.	1.50	—	1.75		
Chloride	lb.	.75	—	Mastic	lb.	.80	—	Cloves	lb.	.65	—	.75		

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

5.65				
2.30				
5.00				
5.15				
25				
2.50				
Cubeb	lb.	6.50	7.00	
Cumin	lb.	6.50	7.00	
Dill	oz.	.45	.50	
Eriogon, true	lb.	1.50	2.00	
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	5.00	
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.25	1.35	
Fuel, Crude	gal.	4.75	5.25	
Pure	lb.	.90	1.10	
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	5.00	
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	18.50	
Turkish	lb.	14.50	15.00	
Ginger	oz.	.55	.60	
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	2.25	
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	7.00	7.50	
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	3.25	
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	1.15	
Hembane	lb.	—	1.50	
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	20.00	
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	3.00	
Lard	gal.	2.00	2.10	
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—		
Flowers	lb.	5.50	6.00	
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	1.25	
Spike	lb.	1.40	1.50	
Lemon	lb.	1.35	1.55	
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	1.60	
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	3.50	
Distilled	lb.	1.35	1.50	
Linsseed boiled	gal.	1.32	1.40	
Raw	gal.	1.31	1.45	
Lobelia	oz.	—	.75	
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25	4.00	
Expressed	lb.	1.40	1.50	
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	—	1.30	
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.85	2.50	
Essential	oz.	1.90	1.95	
Musk	oz.	—	1.25	
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.40	1.45	
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	4.00	
Petale, extra	oz.	4.00	4.25	
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	2.00	
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½-gal.	lb.	3.25	3.50	
and 1-gal. cans	gal.	3.10	3.35	
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	3.35	
Malaga	gal.	1.90	1.95	
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	3.00	
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	2.50	
Sweet	lb.	3.25	3.50	
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	.90	
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	.20	
Kernel	lb.	.30	.35	
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	1.50	
Light	gal.	—	—	
Russian	gal.	—	—	
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	1.30	
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	.55	
Peanut	gal.	1.85	1.90	
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.30	2.60	
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	—	
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	2.60	
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.50	3.75	
Western	lb.	2.90	2.60	
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	.85	
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	2.50	
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	1.70	
Rape Seed	gal.	1.90	2.00	
Rhodin	oz.	—	4.00	
Rhodium	oz.	.30	.40	
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	26.00	25.50	
Artificial	oz.	3.50	4.00	
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	1.15	
Trieste	lb.	.75	.90	
Rosin	gal.	.40	.76	
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	.60	
Sage	oz.	—	.40	
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.55	1.60	
Sandalwood, English	lb.	13.00	13.75	
West Indian	lb.	6.75	7.00	
Sassafra	lb.	.75	.80	
Savin	lb.	9.50	10.00	
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.50	2.75	
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.55	1.65	
Spruce	lb.	.75	.90	
Tansy	lb.	3.25	3.75	
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40	.50	
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	.75	
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	1.65	
White	lb.	1.75	2.00	
Whale	gal.	.70	.75	
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	4.50	
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	6.50	
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	5.00	
Synthetic	lb.	1.40	1.50	
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	—		
Wormwood Amer., good	lb.	5.75	6.00	
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	5.50	
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	.90	
Iodine	lb.	—	1.00	
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.31	1.40	
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.95	1.05	
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	.50	
Opium (Natural)	lb.	27.00	30.00	
Granulated	lb.	31.00	34.00	
U. S. P. powdered	lb.	29.00	32.00	
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	1.45	
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	.18	
Orphol	oz.	—	—	
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.26	.30	
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	2.50	
Verona	lb.	.20	.25	
Orthoform	oz.	—	3.75	
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	lb.	—		
incl.	oz.	Nominal		
1-oz.	oz.	—	.80	
Ortol Bisulphite, tubes	set	—	.50	
Ovaraden	oz.	—	1.30	
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	5.35	
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	—	2.00	
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.ea.	lb.	—	2.50	
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	.30	
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	.70	
Paraffin	lb.	.20	.25	
Parafom	oz.	.14	.18	
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	3.00	
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride)	1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.45	.50	
Paris Green	lb.	.55	.58	
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	.32	
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50	.55	
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.ea.	lb.	—	1.75	
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	oz.	—	1.00	
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	.60	
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	.25	
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.35	.40	
White	lb.	.28	.30	
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	.75	
Leaves, pressed, oz.	lb.	.25	.35	
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	.55	
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21	.27	
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	2.40	
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	2.10	
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	2.00	
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	.80	
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.45	1.60	
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	2.36	
Photol	oz.	—	4.00	
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	.25	
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	.12	
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.10	
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ca.	—	.40	
Nitrate	gr.	.07	.08	
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.10	
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	.60	
Piperidine	oz.	—	1.00	
Piperazine	oz.	1.00	1.20	
Pippisewa, Leaves	lb.	.32	.45	
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	.32	
Plaster, calcined	bbi.	2.90	2.95	
True, dentists, sifted	bbi.	4.25	4.50	
Platinite Ammonium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ca.	—	2.00	
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ca.	—	2.20	
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	.30	
Plimbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	.60	
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.00	4.25	
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	.22	
Root	lb.	.16	.20	
Powdered	lb.	.20	.25	
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	.70	
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85	.90	
White	lb.	.36	.38	
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	1.15	
Clippings	lb.	.35	.45	
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	1.65	
Arenate	oz.	.12	.15	
Arsenite	oz.	—	.15	
Benzzoate	oz.	.30	.45	
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.55	1.75	
Bichromate	lb.	.50	.55	
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	.80	
C. P.	lb.	1.00	1.25	
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	1.80	
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51	.55	
Borate	lb.	—	.90	
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.15	1.35	
Carbonate tech. (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	1.10	
U. S. P.	lb.	1.70	1.85	
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.70	1.85	
Chlorate	lb.	.56	.70	
Granulated	lb.	.78	.85	
Powdered	lb.	.57	.72	
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	1.45	
Citrate	lb.	1.95	2.05	
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	2.75	
Fluoride	lb.	3.75	4.00	
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	.30	
Hydrophosphate	lb.	2.25	2.35	
Iodide	lb.	3.25	3.50	
Iodate	oz.	—	.35	
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	2.80	
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	.24	
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c. b. 9 lb.	lb.	1.50	1.80	
Nitrate	lb.	.40	.54	
Powdered	lb.	.35	.45	
C. P.	lb.	.50	.60	
Permanganate	lb.	4.80	5.25	
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.32	
C. P.	lb.	—	—	
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.80	2.85	
Yellow	lb.	1.30	1.40	
Salicylate	oz.	.20	.25	
Sulphate	lb.	.80	.90	
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	1.40	
C. P.	lb.	.90	1.15	
Tartarate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	1.40	
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	.30	
Powdered Berries	lb.	.32	.37	
Protargol	oz.	1.25	1.35	
Fulstilla Herb	lb.	4.20	5.00	
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	.25	
Pykotanin Blue	oz.	2.50	3.00	
Pyridine	oz.	—	.25	
Pyramidone	oz.	—	2.50	
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	.50	
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	.22	
Powdered	lb.	.24	.28	
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	.50	
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	.30	
Quince Seed	lb.	1.10	1.25	
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	.90	
Sulph.	oz.	.47	.57	
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	1.64	
Acetate	oz.	—	1.81	
Bimuriate	oz.	—	—	
Arsenate	oz.	—	1.60	
Benzene	oz.	—	—	
Bisulphate	oz.	.85	1.00	
Carbolate	oz.	—	—	
Citrate	oz.	—	1.45	
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	2.47	
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	1.42	
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.42	
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.61	
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	1.44	
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	
Salicylate	oz.	—	1.61	
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80	.81	
5-oz. cans	oz.	.83	.85	
1-oz. cans	oz.	.88	.90	
Valerate	oz.	—	—	
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	.14	
German	lb.	.10	.12	
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.60	.65	
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	.20	
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	.75	
Resin, common	lb.	.08	.10	
Good, strained, per 200 lbs.	lb.	8.00	8.25	
Powdered	lb.	.12	.18	
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	1.00	
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	—	1.25	
Rhatany Root	lb.	.27	.35	
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00	
Rhodol (Developer), 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	—	
1-oz.	oz.	—	—	
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	.85	
Clippings	lb.	.35	.45	
Powdered	lb.	.75	1.15	
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41	.47	
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	—	
3-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	—	.75	
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	1.20	
Red	lb.	1.90	2.15	
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	.60	
Leaves	lb.	.40	.45	
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	.10	
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	.07	.12	
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ca.	2.00	2.25	

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	2.60	Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	—	.15	Theophorin	oz.	—	.75
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.75	.80	Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	—	.14	Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00	Recrystallized	lb.	.16	—	.17	1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	2.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	.40	Dried	lb.	.26	—	.28	Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	1.60
Domestic	lb.	.50	.60	Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	—	.55	Thiocol	oz.	—	1.68
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	.90	Salicylate	lb.	1.35	—	1.55	Thyme herb	lb.	.20	—.26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	.15	From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	—	5.00	Thymol	lb.	22.50	—23.50
Salicin	oz.	1.50	—1.60	Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	—	.20	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	18.00	—18.75
Saliformin	oz.	—	1.00	Liquid	lb.	.06	—	.08	Thyroids	lb.	—	16.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	.80	Silicofluoride	oz.	—	—	Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	—.65	
Salol	lb.	1.95	—2.05	Succinate	lb.	6.00	—	6.50	With leaves	lb.	.40	—.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	—1.80	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	—	.05	Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	.55	—.60
Salquinine	oz.	—	1.25	Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	—	.12	Oxide, pure	lb.	.80	—.90
Salt peter (See Pot. Nitrate)	—	—	—	Dry	lb.	.08	—	.12	Toluene	lb.	—	.50
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	—.55	Sulphide	lb.	.30	—	.35	Tolypyrrin	oz.	—	1.25
Ground	lb.	.60	.65	Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	—	.17	Tilia Flowers	lb.	.40	—.50
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	.65	Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	—	.27	Tinctoria Root	lb.	.40	—.50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	—	1.60	Triphenin	oz.	—	.50
Santonin	oz.	1.05	—3.12	Valerate	oz.	—	—	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	—3.00	
Saponin crude	lb.	—	4.00	and Potassium Tartrate	lb.	—	—	Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	—2.75	
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	.58	(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	—	.44	Powdered	lb.	2.45	—2.85
Mexican cut	lb.	.30	.35	Sparteine, Sulph.	oz.	3.00	—	3.10	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	—.50
Powdered	lb.	.35	.40	Spearmint Leaves, oza.	lb.	.34	—	.38	Venice, true cloddy	lb.	4.00	—4.50
Bark	lb.	.17	.22	Spermekite, cakes	lb.	.36	—	.38	Artificial	lb.	.18	—.20
Sassafra, Pith	oz.	.18	.20	Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	—	.40	Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	—1.00
Satrapol	oz.	—	.40	Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	—.20
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	.20	Extra	lb.	1.50	—	1.65	Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	—.35
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	.30	Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.64	—	.74	False	lb.	.40	—.45
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'oz.	oz.	—	2.25	Aromatic	lb.	.60	—	.65	Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	—3.75	Ether, comp.	lb.	—	—	1-lb.	lb.	—	—	
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	—1.00	Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.52	—	.60	Chlor, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.50	Squawvine Root	lb.	.48	—	.50	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	—
Seneca Root	lb.	.80	.90	Squill Root, white	lb.	.46	—	.58	1-oz. g.s.b. 7	oz.	—	—
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.32	.37	Starch, iodized	lb.	.20	—	.24	Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	.90	Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	—	.60	Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	—.20
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65	Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	—	.25	Valerian Root, English	lb.	.95	—1.00
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	.40	Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.30	Powdered	lb.	.95	—.98
Senna Poda	lb.	.40	.45	Storax, liquid	doz.	—	—	Belgian	lb.	.95	—1.00	
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	Stovain, 1/4-oz.	doz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.95	—1.00	
3-oz.	oz.	—	—	Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	—	.40	Vanillin	oz.	.75	—.85
Sepia, True	oz.	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50	Veratrine	oz.	—	—
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.50	.55	Pressed, oza.	lb.	.38	—	.43	Sulphate	oz.	2.40	—2.50
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	.80	Seed	lb.	.20	—	.22	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	—.20
Citrate	oz.	—	1.15	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.28	Verdigrist, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	—.50
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	—1.10	Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	—	.12	Veronal	oz.	—	—
Iodide	oz.	—	1.19	Bromide	lb.	.90	—	1.10	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	—
Lactate	oz.	—	1.00	Carbonate	lb.	.55	—	.60	100s	—	—	
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.53	.58	Chloride	lb.	.40	—	.60	Vervain Root	lb.	.28	—.35
Fused Cones	oz.	.55	.60	Iodide	lb.	.18	—	.22	Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	—1.35
Nitro-amine	oz.	.60	.65	Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	—	.40	Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	—.50
Oxide	oz.	1.10	1.20	Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	—	Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	—.35	
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.35	.40	Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	.275	—	.300	Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	—.25
Powdered	lb.	.29	.34	Salicylate	lb.	1.15	—	.125	Water Pepper	lb.	.40	—.45
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	.25	Strophantus Seed, brown	lb.	1.50	—	.175	Bees, yellow	lb.	.63	—.65
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00	Green	lb.	2.50	—	.275	Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	—.75
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	.45	Powdered	lb.	2.55	—	.280	Japan	lb.	.30	—.35
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	.22	Strychnine, Acetate, 3/4th oz.	oz.	2.25	—	.238	White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	—.40
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	.22	Alk., pow'd, 1/8th oz. v.	oz.	2.10	—	.215	Powdered	lb.	.15	—.20
White Conti's	lb.	.38	.45	Arsenate	lb.	—	—	White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	—.20	
Soft, green	lb.	.28	.36	Arsenite	lb.	—	—	Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	—.15	
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	.16	Glycerophosphate, 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	Ground	lb.	.12	—.15	
Powdered	lb.	.25	.30	Hypophosphite	lb.	—	—	Willow Bark, black	lb.	.14	—.18	
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	.60	Nitrate, 1/8th oz. v.	oz.	—	—	White	lb.	—	—	
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks	lb.	—	.85	Phosphate	lb.	—	—	Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	—.25	
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	.25	Sulphate, 1/4th oz. v.	oz.	—	—	Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	—.75	
Arsenate	lb.	.25	.30	Sublamine, S. & G.	lb.	—	—	Witch Hazel Extract double	oz.	.76	—.90	
Arsenate, pure	lb.	.75	.85	Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.41	—	.45	Distilled	gal.	.62	—.65
Benzozate	lb.	—	7.50	1-lb. cartons	lb.	.42	—	.45	Barrels	gal.	.62	—.65
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	.07	Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	—	Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	—.20	
Bichromate	lb.	.35	.40	L. & F.	oz.	—	—	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	—.18	
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	.10	Phosphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	—	.106	Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	—.95
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	.90	Sulphonymethyl, U. S. S. P.	oz.	1.25	—	.135	Levwood Herb	lb.	.25	—.30
Bromide	lb.	.80	.90	Sulphophytol	lb.	—	—	Xeroform	lb.	—	—	
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2.50	—2.75	Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	—	Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	—.22	
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.024	.04	Flowers	lb.	.08	—	.09	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bats.	lb.	.45	—.50
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	.19	Iodide	oz.	.28	—	.32	Benzozate	oz.	.90	—1.00
Dried purified	lb.	.16	.18	Lac, precipitated	lb.	.53	—	.58	Bromide	oz.	.20	—.25
Granulated	lb.	.024	.04	Roll	lb.	.05	—	.06	Chloride, fused	oz.	.70	—.75
Chlorate	lb.	.45	.55	Washed	lb.	.09	—	.12	Granulated	lb.	.35	—.40
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	.18	Sumac bark	lb.	.12	—	.16	Iodide	oz.	.28	—.32
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	.70	Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	—	.40	Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	—.50
Citrate	lb.	.80	.85	Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07	—	.12	Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	—.65
Cyanide	lb.	.40	.55	Talcum powdered	lb.	.04	—	.06	Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	—.25
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	.22	Purified	lb.	.16	—	.20	Lactophosphate	oz.	.22	—.25
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.15	—1.25	Tamarinds	kegs	4.75	—	5.00	Oxide, American	lb.	.16	—.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	.06	Tannalin	oz.	—	—	Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.85	—.90	
Eggs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.024	.03	Tannoform	oz.	—	—	Peroxide	lb.	2.70	—2.80	
Granular	lb.	.024	.06	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.20	—	1.30	Phenate	oz.	—	—
Iodide (oz. 3/4-40)	lb.	4.25	—4.50	No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	—	Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	—1.10	
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	.25	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.70	—	.76	Permanganate	oz.	—	—
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9.9lb.	lb.	.17	.20	Terebene (Optic, inact.)	lb.	.75	—	.80	Phosphate	oz.	1.25	—1.40
Nitrate	lb.	.17	.20	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	.60	—	.65	Phosphide	oz.	.30	—.40
Nitrite	lb.	.17	.20	Terpinol	lb.	.95	—	.105	Salicylate	oz.	—	—
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	—1.75	Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	—	8.00	Stearate	lb.	—	—
Perborate	lb.	.55	.60	Thalline Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea.	oz.	—	—	13.00	Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	—.10
Permanganate	lb.	.55	.65	Theobromine	oz.	—	—	13.00	C. P.	lb.	.15	—.20
Phenilsulphonate	lb.	.95	—1.05	Theocin	oz.	—	—	13.00	Valerate	lb.	—	—

JUNE 6, 1917]

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

29

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from May 28 to June 4—Exports for Month of April.

Imports

ACID, OXALIC—
200 casks, 140,000 pounds.

ALBUMEN, EGG—
166 cases, 36,960 pounds.

63 cases, 13,900 pounds.

BARKS—
33 bales, 6,600 pounds, buckthorn.

300 bales, 60,000 pounds, cinchona.

50 bales, 10,000 pounds, cinchona.

BEANS, VANILLA—
90 cases, 18,000 pounds.

CASEIN—
766 bags, 168,520 pounds.

180 bags, 39,600 pounds.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, MISCELLANEOUS—
88 cases, preparations.

DYES AND DYE STUFFS—
30 casks, 4,050 pounds, indigo.

5 casks, 3,225 pounds, orchil liquor.

150 casks, 24,300 pounds, indigo.

190 casks, 25,650 pounds, indigo.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
3 drums, 3,450 pounds, citronella.

6 drums, 6,900 pounds, citronella.

12 cases, 8,250 pounds, cassia.

75 cases, 4,950 pounds, cassia.

275 cases, 17,550 pounds, cassia.

400 cases, 24,100 pounds, cassia.

190 cases, 12,540 pounds, cassia.

312 cases, various, essential.

57 cases, various, essential.

FLOWERS—
26 bags, 2,860 pounds, chamomile.

23 bags, 2,000 pounds, chamomile.

15 cases, 1,500 pounds, saffron.

GUMS—
66 cases, 5,808 pounds, benzoin.

150 bags, 33,000 pounds, arabic.

29 bales, 3,200 pounds, myrrh.

20 cases, 5,500 pounds, olibanum.

366 cases, 42,220 pounds, tragacanth.

IRON OXIDE—
160 casks, 94,400 pounds.

37 casks, 21,830 pounds.

80 casks, 47,200 pounds.

LEAVES—
66 bags, 18,810 pounds, senna.

33 bags, 9,405 pounds, senna.

132 bags, 37,620 pounds, senna.

20 bales, 7,634 pounds, horehound.

10 bales, 3,827 pounds, horehound.

359 bales, 78,980 pounds, thyme.

30 bales, 6,160 pounds, thyme.

90 bales, 18,480 pounds, thyme.

20 bales, 7,632 pounds, sage.

60 bags, 22,902 pounds, sage.

50 bales, 11,275 pounds, henna.

25 bales, 5,637 pounds, henna.

20 bales, 5,100 pounds, buchu.

30 bales, 6,800 pounds, buchu.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
44 cases, drugs.

87 cases, medicine.

MOSS, IRISH—
40 bales, 8,000 pounds.

4 bales, 80 pounds.

OILS—
635 tons, coconut.

722 cases, 67,500 pounds, peanut.

ROCHELLE SALTS—
25 barrels, 11,250 pounds.

ROOTS—
38 bales, 8,360 pounds, aconite.

27 bags, 5,490 pounds, aconite.

284 bags, 56,800 pounds, gentian.

212 bags, 42,400 pounds, gentian.

244 bags, 48,850 pounds, gentian.

235 bags, 51,000 pounds, gentian.

402 bags, 80,400 pounds, gentian.

SANDALWOOD—
126 baskets, 35,995 pounds.

SEEDS—
251 bags, 27,160 pounds, anise.

110 bags, 11,100 pounds, anise.

160 bags, 14,700 pounds, anise.

32 bags, 5,720 pounds, celery.

4 cases, 360 pounds, cardamom.

SPICES—
1,382 bales, 48,990 pounds, cassia.

557 packages, 56,493 pounds, cassia.

357 packages, 28,290 pounds, cassia.

913 packages, 70,630 pounds, cassia.

300 bales, 48,000 pounds, cloves.

245 bales, 39,200 pounds, cloves.

290 bales, 46,400 pounds, cloves.

596 bags, 66,000 pounds, Singapore black pepper.

250 bags, 33,660 pounds, Singapore black pepper.

47 cases, 10,570 pounds, mace.

140 packages, 26,283 pounds, nutmegs.

83 packages, 10,696 pounds, nutmegs.

58 packages, 6,454 pounds, nutmegs.

SPONGES—
130 bales, 13,000 pounds.

TARTAR, CRUDE—
54 casks, 41,620 pounds.

1,041 bags, 182,170 pounds.

Exports

ACID SULPHURIC—
3,262 pounds, \$76, Jamaica.

18 pounds, \$18, Trinidad.

162 pounds, \$4,621, British West Indies.

116,734 pounds, \$2,330, Cuba.

2,622 pounds, \$71, Danish West Indies.

955 pounds, \$955, French West Indies.

ALBUMEN—
\$175, egg, Spain.

\$170, egg yolk, Cuba.

\$109, egg, Argentina.

ALCOHOL—
526 gallons, \$335, Brazil.

216 gallons, \$192, Argentina.

30 gallons, \$21, Cuba.

16 gallons, \$28, British West Indies.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
1,007 gallons, \$907, Chile.

6,000 gallons, \$4,143, Uruguay.

1,968 gallons, \$2,507, New Zealand.

BARK EXTRACTS—
7,125 pounds, miscellaneous.

3,183 pounds, miscellaneous.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
700 pounds, \$27, British West Indies.

870,446 pounds, \$24,374, Cuba.

2,648 pounds, \$110, French West Indies.

76,435 pounds, \$3,403, San Domingo.

COPPER SULPHATE—
8,124 pounds, \$817, Panama.

15,025 pounds, \$1,405, Mexico.

1,425 pounds, \$175, Miquilin.

1,900 pounds, \$290, Newfoundland.

DYES AND DYE STUFFS—
\$57, dyestuffs, Bermuda.

\$40, dyestuffs, Canada.

\$390, dyes, Costa Rica.

\$240, dyes, Guatemala.

\$79, dyes, Panama.

\$56,350, dyestuffs, Mexico.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—
\$20, Salvador.

\$238, British West Indies.

\$75, Trinidad.

\$167, Jamaica.

\$132, Barbados.

\$1,770, Newfoundland.

\$789, Mexico.

GLUCOSE—
104,610 pounds, \$3,448, Cuba.

10,805 pounds, \$482, Newfoundland.

10,975 pounds, \$390, Mexico.

2,197 pounds, \$88, Panama.

3,390 pounds, \$112, Costa Rica.

PERFUMERY—
\$41, England.

\$2,448, Switzerland.

\$265, England.

\$312, Bermuda.

\$423, British Honduras.

\$24, Costa Rica.

\$1,002, Guatemala.

PETROLEUM JELLY—
\$138, Guatemala.

\$18, Honduras.

\$374, Panama.

\$1,864, Mexico.

\$153, Newfoundland.

\$306, Barbados.

\$1,304, Jamaica.

\$3, Trinidad.

\$282, British West Indies.

ROOTS AND HERBS—
\$4, herbs, Barbados.

\$20, herbs, Jamaica.

\$59, roots, Trinidad.

\$30, herbs, British West Indies.

SODIUM SALTS, MISCELLANEOUS—
\$613, Bermuda.

\$6, British Honduras.

\$732, Costa Rica.

\$30, Guatemala.

\$40, Honduras.

\$200, Salvador.

\$1,083, Panama.

\$16,309, Mexico.

SPONGES—
85 pounds, \$119, Brazil.

141 pounds, \$300, Chile.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
44 tons, \$1,227, Dutch East Indies.

30 tons, \$800, Uruguay.

2 tons, \$95, Peru.

1 ton, \$35, Paraguay.

ZINC OXIDE—
100 pounds, \$21, Hayti.

1,451 pounds, \$199, Cuba.

10,050 pounds, \$1,872, Newfoundland.

2,936 pounds, \$373, Mexico.

RAILROAD AIDS IN CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT

A new policy of developing chemical enterprises has been adopted by the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway, which has recently promoted V. V. Kelsey, its chemist and geologist, to the post of industrial agent. Mr. Kelsey has catalogued the resources of the Clinchfield territory with particular reference to chemical possibilities, and while the railroad doubtless will continue its policy of encouraging industrial development of all sorts there is a certainty that the chemical resources will not be wasted for lack of information.

The coal in the district has been tested for its yield of coke, gas, tar and ammonium sulphate; the possibilities of the hardwoods in the direction of charcoal, wood alcohol and acetate of lime have been pointed out; the varieties of limestone, dolomite and feldspar have been exhaustively noted, and the list extends over a variety of native materials like salt, silicon, zinc ores, iron ores, graphite, gypsum, mica and bauxite.

In addition to concerns which are producing cottonseed products or are turning out materials needed by chemical plants, such as the products of limestone, feldspar, kaolin and mica, these concerns having to do with industrial chemistry have been established in the Clinchfield territory:

Cinch River Extract Corporation, St. Paul, Va., chestnut, chestnut oak and hemlock extract. Kingsport Pulp Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., soda pulp. Clinchfield Portland Cement Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., high-grade portland cement, quick and hydrated lime. Kingsport Extract Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., chestnut, chestnut oak and hemlock extract, and manufacturers of leather. Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., dyes, caustic soda, chlorine, trinitrotoluol, picric acid and other chemicals. Clinchfield Products Corporation, Johnson City, Tenn., blanc fixe, barium carbonate, barium chloride, barium nitrate and sodium sulphide. The Southern Potteries, Inc., Erwin, Tenn., high-grade chinaware.

OF TRADE INTEREST

A new service, designed to bring manufacturers of citrus by-products into touch with consumers, has been inaugurated by the citrus by-products laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, located in Los Angeles, Cal. The department has announced that on the producing end this laboratory is in touch with firms in California who can supply citric acid, citrate of lime, essential oils, candied and dried citrus peel, flavoring products and vinegar. The department requested that firms who purchase by-products list their names and needs with this laboratory. Names and addresses of prospective purchasers will be communicated to the producers and offers from the producers will be supplied to those listed as purchasers. No fee will be collected. The department insists, however, that no guarantee in any way will be given as to the quality of the products or the financial standing of its correspondents.

At the regular trade auctions held in the Netherlands instead of having an auctioneer call for bids there is a large dial provided with an index hand. The face of the dial is marked with prices, increasing in clockwise fashion. The hand is set at a price above that which the goods offered will probably bring, then is slowly moved to lower and lower figures until some trader indicates his willingness to buy. Electric push buttons are connected with the dial, which the traders press when a price satisfactory to them is shown by the dial. As the trader presses his button his number appears on the face of the dial and the lot of goods is sold to him at the price indicated by the index hand. There is no noise or confusion, and the auctions are finished in a remarkably short space of time.

A new process has recently been patented in Germany by which products are obtained by "cracking" petroleum which can be oxidized, sulphurated and nitrated. The carbohydrogen is sprayed together with water into the first section of a suitable system of pipes, the first section of which is heated to about 300 degrees Cels., the middle section to 500 degrees, and the end section to 700 degrees. By the nitration of these new substances oil lacquers and materials for explosives are said to be produced. Nitration in the presence of calcium permanaganate produces sweet-scented oils, while suitable treatment with concentrated sulphuric acid produces a substance which is a good substitute for shellac.

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the arrivals of quicksilver at ports of the United Kingdom so far this year have been very light, and much less than last year. They were 865 bottles in January-March, this year, against 10,124 bottles in the same period in 1916. Re-exports have been light also: viz., 1,744 bottles for the first quarter of 1917, against 7,511 bottles for the first quarter of 1916. The fact that Spain has found great difficulty in regard to her imports has presumably something to do with her exports of quicksilver, the extent of these being apparently dependent, upon the importation of other goods needed in Spain.

The New York State Department of Labor says of labor conditions in the chemical industry: "The chemicals group reported increases in April of less than one-half of one per cent both in number of employees and in amount of wages. This slight increase established, however, a new high record for this group in both respects, surpassing the previous record made last month. The increase was in the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, other industries being slightly less active. As compared with April of last year, the group had 8 per cent more workers and paid out 21 per cent more wages.

The Government has recently taken over all supplies of a prominent surgical instrument manufacturer in Philadelphia, and of a tent maker in New England. It is also understood that the Government requisitioned certain supplies of Johnson & Johnson, who are leading manufacturers of surgical supplies, gauzes, disinfectant preparations, etc. An order is pending for 150,000 thermometers which will call for considerable quicksilver.

The erection of a \$200,000 factory in California for the manufacture of citric acid has been decided upon by a group of retail druggists. The fact was announced in Oakland at the meeting of the California Pharmaceutical Association in

the Hotel Oakland by E. Joseph Shott. He said three sites are under consideration. It is planned to use culls of oranges and lemons to manufacture the acid and other basic chemicals.

The United States Sanitary Paper Company, manufacturers of containers, bottles, etc., made of paper, has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$500,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Two National Guard recruiting stations have been opened in the drug district, one at the corner of Fulton and Gold streets, and the other on John street near Gold street. An effort is being made to secure 150 recruits in the drug trade.

The First Aid Equipment Company of Manhattan, medical supplies, has been incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital stock of \$30,000. Incorporators, J. G. Goldenson, S. F. White, A. Werner, No. 1230 Brooklyn avenue.

A French internal consumption duty of 200 francs per kilo (72s 7d per pound) has been imposed on saccharin and all artificial sweetening substances or chemical products assimilated thereto.

The market for pine tar has taken on strength due to the difficulty that is experienced in securing wood. Offers are reported from Savannah at 23 cents a gallon or \$11.50 per barrel.

Fertilizers are scarce in Denmark, according to consular advices. The quantity of Chilean nitrates available for use in the kingdom during 1917 will be only 72 per cent of the normal consumption.

J. L. Armitage & Co., manufacturers of varnish, are to erect a storage building on Dawson street, Newark, costing \$8,000.

An American steamer of 7,000 tons deadweight has been chartered to bring a cargo of nitrate from Chili to north of Hatteras, June clearance.

In Sweden regulations have been issued for rationing several of the more important medicinal substances, and chemists are required to make returns of their stock.

The Albermarle Christo Cola Bottling Company of Charlottesville, Va., has been incorporated by T. J. Willis of Charlottesville and others.

The schooner Edna, tonnage 282, has been chartered to take a cargo of logwood from Jamaica to Providence.

The McPike Drug Company of Kansas City, Mo., is to erect a five-story brick warehouse costing \$25,000.

The old firm of Marx & Rawolle has been dissolved. The name of the new company is Marx & Rawolle, Inc.

A glycerin factory is to be added to the plant of the Louisville Soap Company of Louisville, Ky.

Milk sugar of Dutch manufacture is reported to have sold in London recently at 190s per cwt.

The Ex-Lax Manufacturing Company has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

The Kay & Ess Chemical Company, Inc., of Manhattan, has increased its capital stock to \$10,000.

Florasyth Laboratories, Inc., of Manhattan, has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Importations of castor beans at this port during April amounted to 52,475 bushels.

Coumarin is reported to have sold in the English market recently at 63s per pound.

The Baker Castor Oil Company has advanced oil prices 2c per pound.

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NEW INCORPORATIONS

Julius Kramer, Manhattan; capital \$10,000. Manufacturing drugs and rubber goods. Julius Kramer, Louise Kramer, Elsa Kramer.

National Aniline and Chemical Company, West Nyack, N. Y., capital \$17,231,000. Manufacturing chemicals. I. Frank Stone, William N. McIlravy and William Beckers.

New-San Company, Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$50,000. Deal in toilet articles. Charles Narraway, Elizabeth Kaecher and Howard Kaecher.

The United Soap Works of New York, Inc., Manhattan; capital \$5,000. Laundry and toilet soaps. H. W. and H. Beecher, E. B. Putnam, 21 Sterling Place.

Serviceable Inventions Corp., Manhattan; capital \$10,000. Devices relating to paste gummed and ungummed labels. E. D. Smith, H. A. Adams, A. P. Marr, 41 Park Row.

Sani-Part Products, Inc., Manhattan; capital \$10,000. Equipment, fixtures, etc., for cafes, drug stores. S. Rubin, A. M. Goldstein, H. Hoerman, 11 E. 36th street.

Cuprite Sulphur Corp., Delaware; capital \$2,000,000. Carry on a general mining business, including that of gold, silver, sulphur, etc., Paul A. Zeezman, William C. Griffith, New York; Ernest H. Greenwood, Montclair, N. J.

First Aid Equipment Co., Inc., Manhattan; capital \$30,000. Medical supplies. J. G. Goldenson, S. F. White, A. Werner, 1,230 Brooklyn avenue, New York.

United States Arms & Ordnance Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$10,000,000. Manufacture and deal in and with torpedoes, ordnance, cannon, guns, munitions, and war materials of all kinds. M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, H. W. Davis, all of Wilmington.

Northern Graphite Corp., Manhattan; capital \$250,000. Mining, milling, concentrating ores, etc., G. A. Alonzo, S. Banome, R. Loudon, 2 Rector street.

Frederick Boehm, Ltd., Great Britain; capital \$300,000. Drugs and chemicals. Representative, N. S. Goodyear, 165 Broadway.

Capital Increases.—Ex-Lax Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, \$250,000 to \$400,000.

Florasyth Laboratories Inc., Manhattan, \$50,000 to \$60,000. Kay & Ess Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, \$2,000 to \$10,000.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid.	Asked
American Cyanamid	17	21
do preferred	54	58
By-Products Coke	157	165
do 50 per cent paid	103	108
Casein Co. of America	38	45
Davison Chemical	34	38
Dow Chemical	240	250
do preferred	98	100
Electro Bleaching	150	275
Federal Chemical	94	95
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	670	700
Freeport Texas New w. i.	46	48
Grasselli Chemical	235	245
Hoover Electro Chemical	90	90
do preferred	80	90
Kentucky Solvay	250	275
Merrimac Chemical	87	90
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	18	20
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co., H. K.	60	65
Mutual Chemical	150	110
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94	95
Rollin Chemical	55	75
do preferred	95	110
Semet Solvay Co.	270	280
Smith Agricultural Chemical	310	335
Solvay Process	315	315
Standard Chemical	115	135

The subsidiary companies of the United Cigar Stores Company are to be merged. Charles S. Whelan says the purpose is to deal more economically with the Federal corporation and tobacco tax. Mr. Whelan has been elected chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee.

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